Chicago Tribune

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1864. NUMBER 339.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city (per week)	25
" " (per quarter)	$3.25
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	$12.00
" " per 6 months	6.00
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SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1864.

THE NEWS.

We are getting the dregs of the raid, and like all dregs, they are bitter. We greatly fear that the rebels will succeed in the prime object of their invasion, and reinforce Lee's army with several hundred fresh horses and thousands of cattle, sheep, and pigs, thereby refreshing their thin larders and empty stomachs, and enabling them to hold out longer against the day of doom. Driving before them their stock, the rebels are hurrying on their winding way down the valley to Gordonsville, Lee's base of supplies, occasionally harassed by our cavalry in the rear. In one of these attacks about 200 of the greybacks were taken, and will retrace their steps towards Washington. Among those captured, was the rebel General Bradley Johnson, and by an unfortunate repulse of his captors in a cavalry dash, our forces lost him again.

In one of the objects of the invasion the rebels failed utterly. Gen. Grant still retains his hold upon Petersburg, and will not be shook off. On Wednesday he contracted his lines, and on Thursday Gregg's cavalry division made a reconnoissance to Ream's Station, the theatre of Wilson's recent exploits. The story of Vicksburg is being repeated. Grant is moving slowly but surely, and we expect stirring news before long.

The heaviest battery ever mounted on a man-of-war is now in the Mediterranean, on board the United States steam frigate Niagara. Of 20 guns on her main deck, there is not one less than a 11-inch, or a 100-pound rifle—a fact the real importance of which can only be understood by professional men. She is thus provided with the best short range and the most perfect long ranged pieces of ordnance extant. The result of an encounter with her would hardly be paralleled in the history of naval fighting, for no such armament has been known before. Her officers and men are well inured to sea service, having been on board for many months.

The excitement which is dying away at Washington is renewed in Maine, and the lumbermen are having a scare over a reported invasion from the Kanucks. There is little danger from the Blue Noses. They will be slow to develop England's neutrality in that shape. There is, however, a vital element of danger to our commerce which Father Welles must look after in the shape of a steamer destined for the Emperor of China (?). The Emperor of late has been seized with a sudden commercial fit, and England is magnanimously and generously fitting out vessels of war for him. It is singular that they are always pierced for guns, invariably run our blockades and prey upon our commerce. John Chinaman never sees them, and undoubtedly will be astonished to find how many vessels England has been building for him. This flimsy pretext is threadbare, but the day of reckoning is coming. It is too late to avert it.

Missouri is again overrun with guerillas and the border counties are in a state of great excitement. The "conservatives," represented by such papers as the St. Louis *Republican*, are joining them, and the State militia are going over to the bushwhackers by whole companies. This is a practical solution of the question between the Missouri Radicals and Conservatives, the Government will do well to heed.

Heavy firing has been heard at sea, off New South Shoals, in which vicinity the pirate Florida has been cruising, and it is surmised some of our vessels have overhauled the pirate.

A train with rebel prisoners on board, bound for Elmira, N. Y., collided, on Friday, with a coal train. The result of the engagement was a loss to the rebels of 100 killed and wounded.

Maximillian, having comfortably seated himself upon the Mexican throne, has already found one thorn in the imperial purple. He extended the olive branch to Juarez, but the latter declines to meet the imported Emperor of Napoleon's manufacture, except in arms.

Secretary Fessenden is in New York, consulting with Ex-Secretary Chase upon the foreign loan. The associated banks have agreed to take the fifty million loan.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the matter of the terrible railroad slaughter at Richelieu River, Canada, is a model of its kind. It censures the engine-driver for carelessness; the locomotive foreman for employing such a driver; the very general neglect of the rule requiring trains to stop before crossing a draw-bridge; the guardians of the bridge for not reporting such neglect; the conductor for not having another brakeman on the train in question; and finally they recommended that the draw-bridge where the slaughter took place should be abolished altogether.

Speaking of the arrival of General "Baldy" Smith in New York, relative to which there was so much speculation, the *Commercial Advertiser* says: "We understand that the General intends to proceed immediately to Orange County, to visit his family, a member of which is said to be very ill. His visit here has no other purpose in view."

Between Saturday evening and Monday night last General Sherman shipped to Nashville thirty-three commissioned rebel officers, 1,300 privates and non-commissioned officers, and 141 deserters, making in all 1,474 prisoners.

Gold opened in New York on Saturday at 260¼, declined to 248¾, advanced to 261, and closed at 253 a 254.

We print elsewhere an article on the "Gold Conspiracy" from *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, which will attract attention for its boldness and originality. The article takes the ground that the Government should disavow the exportation of gold; should adopt a non intercourse policy, and if England and France break our blockade in consequence, fight them. It argues that we can inflict on them vastly more harm than they can on us; and that the blockade of the rebel ports has not prevented the enemy from supplying themselves with arms and munitions, and that it has done us very little good. There is considerable plausibility in Wilkes' reasoning.

ENGLAND'S NEUTRALITY.

Blockade Running at Charleston and Wilmington.

The Richmond correspondent gives the following summary of blockade operations at Charleston and Wilmington from Jan. 1, 1863, to the middle of April, 1864.

Captured by blockaders	50
Lost or burned	44
Now in Cape Fear River	1
Returned to England	5
Worn out	1
Now running	11
Started but not yet in	20
Total	133
OF THESE CASUALTIES THERE WERE:	
Captured or lost before reaching a Confederate port	38
Captured or lost before making one round trip	12
Captured or lost before making a second round trip	16
Captured or lost before making a third round trip	3
Captured or lost before making a fourth round trip	11
VESSELS OWNED BY CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.	
Whole number owned in whole or part	17
Of which—Captured or lost	12
Were out	1
Gone to England for repairs	1
Still running	3
OF PRIVATE VESSELS.	
Whole number	116
Of which—Captured or lost	82
Taken out of service	6
Still running or not in	28

The Rebels in Council at Niagara Falls.

[From the N. Y. Herald, July 15.]

George N. Sanders, with some twenty or thirty rebel politicians and officers, is now at Niagara Falls, plotting and scheming in behalf of Jeff. Davis and his villainous cause. Remaining as they do, on the Canada side, they are in a favorable position to operate upon the politicians who visit that locality during the hot season. From all accounts they are making the most of this advantage. They have concocted a grand scheme for the control of the Chicago Convention. Their plans contemplate forcing a rupture and breakup of the Convention, after the manner of the split at Charleston in 1860.

Sanders and his rebel plotters are actively at work perfecting their scheme. Already the Democratic Convention of Kentucky has passed peace resolutions, and done all it could to assist Sanders in laying his wires for the Chicago Convention. Fernando Wood's peace committee assembled [illegible] and lent his voice and support to the rebels. The Chicago *Times* [illegible] and other peace papers have enlisted in Sanders' cause. Such twaddling journals as the *News* and *World* of this city, and the *Argus* at Albany, have been [illegible] themselves into the same scheme, and, under the influence of the conspirators, some forty or fifty rebel politicians, with Sanders at their head, and a few Copperheads of the North, met at Windsor, about the 5th of this month, and perfected their arrangements for operations at Chicago. A split in the Convention is the first move; then insurrection, riot and rebellion—thus using the same means that were resorted to in 1860 to force the South to commence the rebellion to inaugurate a revolution in the North, in the hope of by that means diverting attention and bringing about a division that will enable them to delay their final overthrow and open a road for the success of the Confederacy. That Jeff. Davis and the rebel chiefs have been driven to this as a last resort is now apparent. It is their last hope for the success of the bogus Southern Confederacy. It is revolution at the North or death to their cause. Hence their determination and the desperate chances that they are taking.

OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

IMPORTANT FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Details of the Great Flank Movement—The Crossing of the Chattahoochee—Johnston's Retreat—Will he Fight?

[From Our Special Correspondent.]
NASHVILLE, July 13, 1864.

Another flank movement by Sherman, and another retreat by Johnston! If it indeed be true that the rebel commander in Georgia be formidable only in a retreat, he must, now, be one of the most terrible fellows on record, as he has been retreating steadily since the first day of May last—two months and a half.

When Johnston abandoned the Kenesaw mountain, on the day he promised the citizens of Atlanta a victory—inviting them out to see the Yankee's run—he pledged his word that there should be no further falling back; that the Chattahoochee should not be abandoned, while a chivalric Southerner could bare his breast to Yankee steel; but alas! he has again violated his faith, and the humiliated ladies of Atlanta, who stood on the tops of the Kenesaw mountain, to see the Yankee's run on the 4th of July, are now compelled to contemplate the home where they shall be left without chivalric protection, and be compelled to throw themselves upon Yankee honor for safety.

Somehow, I notice, wherever our armies go, they succeed—conciliating the women with the greatest readiness. My observation has convinced me that "when this cruel war is over," many a starved rebel, driven into the service by his betrothed, will come home to find her whom he entered the army to defend, the wife of one of those terrible Yankees—those hated puritans—and he will doubtless be spurned away as a traitor, deserving the scorn and contempt of respectable people, deserving to be deserted by his affianced.

So it will be in Atlanta. Many a Georgia maiden will, ere a year has elapsed, thank her stars that some Yankee whom she hoped to see slain on the 4th, was allowed to survived and bless her for life. But enough of this—Mars, not Venus, calls.

REBEL WORKS.

The rebel works on the south bank of the Chattahoochee, Sherman declares to be the most formidable he has yet encountered, since leaving Chattanooga. They are five miles and a quarter in length, and are completely protected by an abattis, which is impenetrable. There can be no doubt of the fact that the rebels have been months in preparing them, and that it is their intention to defend them to the last, at least that it was the intention of the people of Georgia that they should be so defended, though Joe Johnston may not have been so determined to fight.

Gov. Brown lent not only the influence of the State in constructing, but his own personal services in superintending, the works; every negro demanded—and they were thousands—to dig ditches and throw up intrenchments, were forthcoming; and Joe Johnston was urged to stake all upon the result of a battle there. That he would gladly have done so, his own forces making a direct assault, we have no doubt; because one man within the breastworks is equal to twenty assailants over the ground from the river to the rifle-pits; but a direct attack was just the thing not intended by Sherman, and accordingly a flank movement was made.

THE CROSSING.

McPherson, after some maneuvering, succeeded in effecting a landing on the south bank of the river, in the vicinity of Binning's Station, on Friday evening, about sun-down. The rebels had evidently expected that our right would advance to turn their left, and had accordingly made the necessary preparations to meet Hooker, when, to their astonishment, they found McPherson's cannon playing upon their works with fearful effect, causing a panic in their extreme flank by its suddenness and severity.

But the rebels were not easily frightened from their formidable works; on the other hand, they resolved to remain in them if possible; but how they expected to hold them, now that a pioneer brigade was south of the river, I cannot conjecture. Nevertheless, they continued to hold them throughout Saturday, though our troops were massing in large numbers, constantly, and were in complete possession of a range of hills, from which they could not be driven.

SUNDAY MORNING.

On Sunday morning, discovering that our army was nearly all over, Joe Johnston gave orders for another retreat. The heavy guns had been removed during the night, and at daylight the railroad bridge, the common road bridge and the pontoons were in flames. Our forces were not in a position to do anything to avert the destruction of these structures, nor could they commence a pursuit of the flying foe till they had completed their own communications. The pioneer brigade, however, was industriously at work, and soon half a dozen pontoons spanned the stream, and our army was across by Monday noon, occupying the works abandoned by the rebels.

TO ATLANTA.

Whether or not a further advance has begun, I am unable to say; but certain it is, it will not be long delayed. The chief obstacles have now been overcome; the mountain region is passed, the Chattahoochee is now behind us, and only a level plain now extends its broad surface between Sherman and the objective point of attack—Atlanta.

Sherman has now no natural obstacles to overcome. There are fortifications, we presume, completely protected by the usual abatis; but they are on a level plain, and are vulnerable to the heavy artillery with which he is abundantly supplied. The distance to the town is less than seven miles; and to the fortifications, four or five. The investment, then, cannot long be delayed.

WILL JOHNSTON FIGHT?

I don't know. If he could not make a successful stand, either at Resaca, Etowah, Dallas, Kenesaw, or the Chattahoochee, what can he do in Atlanta? Certainly he cannot be reinforced; the last man has long since been obtained. He may fight—fight desperately; that is what the Georgians demand; but Joe is not inclined to gratify them, though possibly now, having retreated entirely to Atlanta, he will be compelled to give battle.

CAPTURES.

We captured 2,500 prisoners between Marietta and the Chattahoochee, and over a thousand south of that stream. About 2,000 of these have already arrived here, and others are coming on every train. They are all sent North immediately. A day or two since, 400 from the vicinity of Nashville—the young bloods who entered the rebel army in 1861—were here, ragged, dirty and forlorn. Many of them begged to take the oath of amnesty, but were not allowed to do so. There were a number of deserters released here, on accepting the amnesty, day before yesterday.

LOOK OUT FOR NEWS.

We shall have "important news," in a very short time; rest assured of that, as Sherman is not the man to be idle. He has sufficient force to overwhelm Johnston, and his communications north of Marietta are perfect, and those south of it will soon be perfected. So look out for news.

An Appeal to Bankers.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, July 15.]

Rejoice with us, fellow-citizens! that the bloated, hollow fabric of speculation and exorbitant prices, conjured by the joint efforts of avarice and treason, plainly totters to its fall! The premium on gold took a heavy lee lurch yesterday, and the price of pork, flour, and most other necessaries of life, tumbled with it. There never was a tolerable reason, a plausible excuse for carrying gold above 150, or pork above $25, or flour at wholesale above $8 per barrel—and other staples in proportion. All these rates were a gigantic bubble, blown by treason and rapacity favored by cowardice. Had our great banks and leading bankers chosen to feed the market with gold, even at the rate of one million per week, for the last ten or twelve weeks, the above prices need not have been exceeded. With ten millions deducted from their gold, and twenty millions added thereby to their greenbacks, the banks would have stood stronger than they do to-day, and been better able to resume specie payments whenever the waste of war shall be arrested. And, even now, if the banks will but loyally and fearlessly take the part of the people and their Government against the gold-gamblers, pork-gamblers, whisky gamblers and rebel conspirators generally, we shall very soon have a full Treasury, a paid-up army, meat and flour at reasonable prices, and the country well on the road to Peace and Prosperity.

Gentlemen bankers! if you deem it your interest as bankers to side with the Speculators against the People, you do indeed mistake most grievously. If you are the partners of the Produce-gamblers in their schemes of treason and rapacity, why, that alters the case.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Latest from Petersburg—Gen. Grant Contracts His Lines.

The Raid—The Rebels on their Way to Gordonsville.

THE REBEL GENERAL BRADLEY JOHNSON CAPTURED BUT ESCAPES.

THE INVASION OF MISSOURI—WHOLESALE DESERTIONS OF THE "CONSERVATIVES."

THE FIFTY MILLION LOAN TAKEN BY THE BANKS.

Heavy Firing Heard at Sea—Supposed Engagement with the Florida.

Fatal Railroad Accident—One Hundred Rebel Prisoners Killed and Wounded.

LATER FROM MEXICO AND HAVANA—MAXIMILIAN'S FIRST TROUBLE.

Successful Expedition into Southeast Virginia.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 14, 10 p. m., via WASHINGTON July 16th.

Nothing of great importance has occurred on our front since day before yesterday.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 13th, Gen. Gregg's division of cavalry made a reconnoissance from our left in the direction of Ream's Station, and found the enemy still in force at that point. A light skirmish ensued with but few casualties on our side.

Yesterday (Wednesday) a contraction of our line took place from the left to the right. Our batteries on the right kept up vigorously the work of shelling Petersburg and the rebel line. Five hundred shells per day on an average are thrown. A battery of eight inch mortars, and another of twenty pounder Parrotts, have completely demolished the face of a rebel fort in front of Burnside, and compelled a rebel battery to abandon its position.

The Richmond papers of the 12th print with great glee the Northern account of the rebel raid into Maryland. They show, however, much more discretion than the papers from which they copy, by not making any allusions of their own to the invading force; not even the name of the General commanding is mentioned.

A deserter from Finnegan's brigade came into our lines last night, and reported that there were a great number of men in that brigade anxious to come into our lines. He proposed that a signal of willingness on our side to receive them should be made by throwing up three rockets. At 9 o'clock, this evening, Gen. Meade determined to make the experiment, and the rockets were thrown up at the stated time from Warren's right, but up to this hour no new deserters have made their appearance.

The extraordinary heat still continues.

The reports from the north about the approach of Longstreet and Hill's corps to the Potomac, are discredited at headquarters, where there is the best evidence that they are still in our front.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The *Herald's* correspondent gives an account of a raid as follows:

POINT OF ROCKS, Va., July 13—4 A. M.—On Monday, the 11th, Lieut. Chambers of the 3d Pennsylvania artillery, with 130 men, crossed the James at a point below Dutch Gap, and above Gen. Foster's pontoon bridges, for the purpose of attacking a force of rebels stationed in some mills, barns and houses situated on a place known as Cox's farm. The force having landed at a designated point below Dutch Gap, from the steamer Stepping Stone, they remained there until nearly daylight yesterday morning, at which time the commanding Lieutenant determined to make the attack. The command proceeded quietly up the road in two columns, and stealthily entered upon the attack. The enemy was found in strong force in the barns, mills and houses of the farm. They consisted of 300 troops, commanded by Lieutenant G. W. Herrington, of South Carolina, who was captured. When our forces had advanced within 150 yards of the buildings, the enemy opened a brisk fire of musketry, resulting in no injury. When the discovery was made that the place could not be taken by a regular attack, Lieut. Chambers ordered a charge, he himself leading it most gallantly. The charge resulted in the capture of one Lieutenant, a sergeant, badly wounded, one corporal and eleven privates. The command was accompanied by a firing party, which, upon arriving at the buildings, smoked out the rebels, compelling them to give battle on the open ground. In the engagement which immediately followed, the rebels suffered severely. Our loss was only one man. A torpedo, together with a galvanic battery and a large quantity of powder, small arms, ammunition and camp equipage, were captured. A large amount of grain, grist and saw-mills, and machinery, was destroyed.

The *Herald's* correspondent in the field, July 13th, 7 in the morning, says:

Capt. James Shaffer's cavalry expedition has just returned to camp. This expedition, having for its object the opening and maintaining of communication with Suffolk, Bowers' Hill, and that region of rebel country, left here some days since, and has fully accomplished the object. The command met with little opposition, either going or coming, save from guerillas, whom they effectually wiped out. They captured a rebel Quartermaster. They encamped for a period of two days just outside of Suffolk, without molestation. They returned safely, without loss or serious damage of any kind.

The raid developed the fact that the greatest possible destitution prevails in Suffolk and throughout all the surrounding country. Corn, for instance, is held at $300 per barrel, and all other necessaries of life in proportion.

The expedition brought in seventy horses and mules, quite a number of negroes, and two rebel officers. They also captured a Sergeant and two enlisted men belonging to the rebel signal corps.

The *Herald's* correspondent says: Admiral Lee, of the James River squadron, has gone to the North Carolina Sound on an inspecting tour.

Two representatives of Napoleon are with the army as observers.

[Correspondence N. Y. World.]
HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, BEFORE PETERSBURG, July 13.

The situation before Petersburg is so peculiarly complicated that its most interesting features cannot be described for publication. For the present, at least, the operations in progress are those of a siege, the final result of which depends very much upon circumstances beyond the immediate control of the General Commanding. The great strength of the enemy's position, and the concentration of his force, which the shorter interior line of defense enables him to maintain, renders the system of assaults by infantry previously adopted more hazardous than ever. The tenacity with which these works can be held against the best organized attempts of this kind was sufficiently exhibited in the first three days' fighting before the city, when six or seven thousand men were lost in storming them. Although a large amount of artillery has been put in position, the troops having worked day and night in constructing positions for that purpose, full preparations are by no means completed. In fact the chief labor is not fairly begun, and unless some strategic demonstration akin to those which marked the campaign above the James is fortunate enough to force the enemy from his position at an earlier moment, or to gain a more advantageous point than any we now occupy, the labor will be mainly relied upon to initiate, if not to wholly achieve success. It is not at all improbable that having so snugly secured Petersburg, or rather the position which renders Petersburg important for the time being against our attack, Gen. Lee has organized a diversion elsewhere considerably more important than the latest advices here seem to indicate.

His whole army is certainly not in our immediate front, and why a portion of it should not attempt the invasion of Maryland is difficult to see. It is reported to-night, on the authority of an officer who more than all others has opportunities of learning the facts in the case, that the troops under command of Early are at least twenty-five thousand strong, including the greater part of Ewell's corps, Imboden's cavalry, and other detached bands, and that the intentions are very serious and audacious. Whether such a force could operate with effect against any of our large cities remains to be seen. There is good reason for stating Gen. Grant now comprehends the importance of this side cut of the foe, and that we shall be prepared to meet him with a sufficient force to check his purpose and meet his return. The cutting off of so large a force and the new troops likely to be raised in consequence of the invasion, would be causes of universal rejoicing in this army. There is not a man here but feels that more men ought to be sent to help on its great work now at hand. A more complete development would do much both to facilitate the siege and to sever the communication of the enemy. The cavalry have been of immense service in this latter respect; but experience has shown that the repairs of railroads, even when so great damage is done as that by Wilson, is accomplished with great readiness by an enemy who is always on the watch, and consequently always prepared for such disasters. Our left wing extending to the Appomattox on the north side, would permanently sever the Petersburg and Weldon and Lynchburg Railroads, and give our cavalry a chance to operate with much less risk and quicker support against the Richmond and Danville road. The country, which is now forced to wait for a time, should remember that this is not the army that left Brandy station on the 5th of May, and that it has a different kind of work before it from any which it has yet accomplished. It will not falter, but it needs more men. On Monday our cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy, which lasted all day. In the afternoon the rebel battery opened upon the fort which our troops were erecting. One of their shells entered the tent of Colonel Davis, of the 39th Massachusetts, and after rolling under the chair on which he was sitting, exploded, wounding him in such a shocking manner that he died in an hour's time.

The Weldon Railroad, which was cut by General Wilson in his late raid, has been repaired by the rebels, and is used by them. Thirteen trains ran to and from Petersburg last Sunday.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 7.]

Yesterday was another quiet day. There was no news, and but few rumors concerning military operations along the lines of the army of Northern Virginia. The day also passed off quietly in Petersburg, with the exception of the monotonous and never ceasing shelling of the town by the enemy. We hear nothing more of Grant's rumored change of base. Military men believe he has no intention of abandoning his present position, though from time to time he may vary the disposition of his troops according to circumstances.

BURNING THE CROPS ON JAMES RIVER.

Dense columns of smoke were visible yesterday morning down the James river, apparently distant twelve or fifteen miles. The smoke rather increased than diminished during the day. Towards evening persons arriving in the city from the direction of the conflagration, reported that before daylight yesterday morning the federals crossed from the South side and set fire to the wheat shocks on the Turkey Island and Curl's Neck plantations. At last accounts the fire had extended from the wheat fields to the woods, and was, owing to the wind and the parched condition of everything, raging with terrific fury, and making widespread devastation. It was feared that everything of value—houses, fences and crops—would be swept away by the devouring element.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Treasury and Revenue Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, July 16, 1864.

Among the cases which will be brought to the attention of Mr. Fessenden next week is that of a man discharged from the Interior Department, some months ago, for disloyalty, on proof furnished by sixteen of the first clerks of that Department. He then applied for a place in the Treasury, but failed to pass the necessary examination, yet somehow he was soon put at work in one of its bureaus and has recently been promoted to an important position. His connection by marriage with Col. Seton of the *National Intelligencer*, is supposed to have secured his appointment in the face of the protest and proof against him.

The receipts at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue since the 1st of July, are $9,830,000, being several hundred thousand more than was estimated by the Commissioner at the beginning of the month. It will be remembered that the new revenue act, in its sections relating to incomes, goes into effect at the end of the present month, at which time all disbursing officers will return five per cent instead of three on salaries above $600.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed that all clerks in his Department should report for an hour's military drill daily, from 3 to 4 o'clock, until further orders.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the levy of an execution upon real estate by appraisal and the sale does not require a revenue stamp as a conveyance. The question having been raised in various quarters, it is proper to state that the provisions of the act laying a special war tax of five per cent on incomes, are held to apply as well to salaries under Government as to income from other sources. It will, however, at the proper time, be collected by the revenue collector, and not by a disbursing officer, as other salary levies are.

WASHINGTON, July 16—10 P. M.—There is no confirmation of the truth of the report that the rebels are running trains up to Manassas. Our city has altogether resumed its usual quiet, but there is evidently increased military watchfulness. Interesting intelligence is daily anticipated from Gen. Grant's army.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Gen. Wilcox, Gen. Payne and Gen. Doubleday have been relieved from duty in the Department of Washington. Gen. McCook will report to the Adjutant General for instruction, and Gens. Doubleday and Payne will resume their positions on general court martial. Gen. Hadden has been ordered to resume command of his division, garrisoning the defences of Washington north of the Potomac.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: More vessels are to be sent after the Florida.

Several prominent secession sympathizers have been arrested at Bladensburg and sent to the Old Capitol prison.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Great Excitement in Missouri—Threatening Aspect of the Guerillas.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 16, 1864.

All unemployed steamboats have been hauled into the middle of the stream and anchored, by order of General Rosecrans. There is no doubt the burning of the six steamers was the work of incendiaries.

Passengers from St. Joseph report considerable excitement along the river, and serious apprehensions of danger. In St. Joseph there are active preparations to receive the rebels in case they essay the capture of that place. There is a bad gang near Booneville, the same who robbed the United States Express lately. Large numbers of people are coming to St. Louis for safety from the interior.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—The citizen killed by guerillas at Huntsville, Mo., yesterday, was George Damon, of the firm of E. A. Damon & Co., of this city.

The excitement at St. Joseph in regard to guerillas still continues. The city seems to be threatened, and the citizens are under arms. The whole country south and southeast of the city is overrun with bushwhackers. Rebels say over a thousand persons in Platte county are ready and are only waiting for Shelby or Quantrell to lead them. Other counties are said to be in the same condition. Farmers from the lower part of Buchanan county are going to St. Joseph for safety. One of them reports having seen 400 guerillas encamped in Bloomington township, and that they had sent out scouting parties for horses and provisions.

A dispatch from a military man at St. Joseph, Mo., dated the 14th, says that Ford's, Simpson's, Noland's, Johnson's and Osborne's companies of militia, have pretty much all gone over to the rebels under Thornton—some of them *en masse*—and that Howard's company is reported to have also gone. Most of these companies belong to Colonel Moss' old regiment of Pawpaws. The dispatch states that the exact number of Pawpaws who have deserted to the enemy is not known, but they seem to have joined Thornton as fast as he has been able to extend his operations to them.

In view of the presence of an organized gang of boat burners in this city, General Rosecrans has ordered that, until further orders from competent authority, the underwriters in this city and the Chief Quartermaster of the Department furnish each a powerful tow-boat, which shall be kept with a full head of steam on at all hours of the day and night, ready at a moment's notice to go the assistance of any burning boat in the harbor. In addition, it is expected that the city of St. Louis will furnish a third boat to be kept under the same condition, and subject to the same rules. These boats will be under the control of Captain C. W. Ford, who is appointed Military Harbor Master for the city, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Boats not engaged in taking in or discharging freight, unless allowed to remain at the levee by written permission from Captain Ford, will be required to anchor in the stream, at least one hundred yards apart, or move to such place as may be approved by him. No small or yawl boats will be allowed to ply in the harbor except those belonging to anchored boats.

THE RAID.

The Rebels Retreating to Gordonsville.

NEW YORK, July 16.—It is reported at Georgetown that a division of the 6th corps captured 150 or 200 of the rebel rear guard on the river road.

A special to the *Evening Post*, dated Washington, July 16, says:

Information has been received here direct from Loudon Valley to the effect that the rebel force on its retreat from Maryland and Washington is moving down the valley towards Gordonsville. The rebels seem to be marching rapidly. Our forces who are in pursuit captured General Bradley Johnson near Edward's Ferry, but he was subsequently rescued by a bold dash of his own cavalry.

A soldier of the 67th New York regiment was hanged yesterday at Poolsville as a spy. Persons from near Manassas say the rebels are not repairing the Manassas railroad, as reported.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—The Philadelphia Railroad Company have made arrangements for running trains over their road to-day. Gunpowder bridge is not yet repaired, but a foot bridge has been constructed around the burnt portion, so that passengers can cross to the train beyond. The bridge was more seriously damaged than was at first reported.

Reports of rebel cavalry being near the city are believed to be entirely incorrect. Our cavalry have made a thorough examination of the country in this vicinity, but could not find an armed enemy anywhere. It is supposed that the presence of some of our citizen scouts sent out from Baltimore were taken by the country people for rebels, and hence the reports.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—It is not positively known whether all the rebels have crossed the Potomac, the reports being conflicting. It is certain, however, that small parties of them have re-entered Virginia, and are travelling with their plunder over the various roads leading through Loudon county, towards Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps. A large force of our troops is in pursuit. It is reported that Breckinridge and his staff were in Leesburg on Wednesday morning, superintending the movements of the enemy. A number of their stragglers have been picked up by our troops.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The *World's* special says: Advices from the Upper Potomac confirm the reported retreat of the rebels into Virginia. Our artillery shelled the rebel rear last evening, and some stragglers were taken, but it was impossible to intercept the main body. They had, when at Wilson's farm, 570 prisoners, taken at Monocacy.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: It is estimated that the rebels secured 10,000 head of cattle and horses, besides droves of sheep and hogs, which they got across the Potomac while threatening Washington. Brief as was the combat before Washington, it was bloody. Their killed and wounded must have been 500. The small and wasted brigades of the 6th Corps of veterans made sad havoc among them.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Additional alarm was occasioned on the Virginia side of the Potomac yesterday, by reports that the rebels were running the railroad up to Manassas. This is not yet verified, but it is not thought to impossible, and that the designs of the rebels are to command the gaps and keep open their communications between Gordonsville and the valley.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: "General Lew. Wallace has been relieved from his command at Baltimore, and General Tyler will take his place."

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The *Star* extra says: "A force of rebel raiders, between 350 and 500 strong, passed through Little Washington, Perryville and Creighersville, on Thursday night, on their way towards Madison Court House and Gordonsville. They had 150 horses with them, and twenty-five prisoners, who were mounted upon captured horses, which were led by rebels. The rebels passed Creighersville about eight o'clock, and half an hour afterwards a small force of Union cavalry from the West, who crossed Shenandoah near Conrad's Store, made their appearance at the same place, and proceeded after the rebels. They seemed to be in a hurry, having information that Sheridan was between them and Richmond with a large cavalry force."

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The *Inquirer* has a special from Washington. A portion of Mosby's command, about 200, passed near Leesburg on Tuesday night. Every rider had a horse, and were driving before them nearly 10,000 head of cattle. When last heard from they were making for Ashby's Gap. Another portion of the rebel cavalry is known to have been at Chester Gap Wednesday noon.

FROM CAIRO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—The steamer Von Phul arrived at Cairo last night with 200 hogsheads of sugar and 300 barrels of molasses for Cincinnati.

The steamer Magnet has been fined $500 by the military authorities, for failing to report at Cairo on her down trip.

The Mobile papers are very desponding, and a great apprehension exists there of raids both by sea and land.

A steamer (whose name is suppressed) lately ran the blockade with an unusually valuable cargo, including a large amount of military stores.

Gen. Lovell, formerly commandant at New Orleans, has been restored to the rebel service.

CAIRO, July 16.—The 91st N. Y. veteran volunteers, Lieut. Col. Dorkell commanding, from Jackson and New Orleans, arrived here last night. They leave for home this morning by special train.

A Suspicious Steamer.

PORTLAND, Me., July 16.—Governor Cony has information that the suspicious steamer Fung Sue, which sailed from St. John on Wednesday last, purporting to be bound for China, put into the port of Cutler, in this State, on Thursday night. The Custom House officers boarded her and found she had a regular clearance for China. She was deeply laden and pierced for six guns. Next morning, at 5 o'clock, she sailed. This information has been conveyed by Governor Cony to Secretary Welles. She intends, doubtless, to run the blockade, and take on an armament and enter on the career of a cruiser.

From Havana.

HAVANA, July 11.—The censor, Don Asselinor de l'Rato, who is interested in the *Diaro de l'Marina*, intends to destroy all opposing newspapers owned by slave dealers, and advocate to the extent he dares the odious slave traffic. M. Don l'Bosquel, the agent of eight newspapers, has made a formal protest against the proceedings of M. Rato, refusing to submit to Rato's censorship over his papers.

The yellow fever continues its ravages, and is of intense character. Heat is still on the increase and rain storms are continuous.

Important from Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The steamer Havana brings Mexican news to June 30th *via* Havana.

Maximillian had invited President Juarez and other liberal chiefs to come to the City of Mexico and consult together on a plan of restoring peace and the firm establishment of the Empire, guaranteeing them full protection and safety. It is said they all refuse to hold any communication except by arms with the agent of Napoleon.

The Emperor has taken up his residence at Chapulte, twenty-five miles from the Capital. No Minister is yet appointed to the United States.

Secretary Fessenden's Movements.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Secretary Fessenden has been in consultation with Mr. Cisco today, relative to the proposed foreign loan. The *Post* says at present there is not much prospect of its negotiation on satisfactory terms. The report that the associated banks refuse to make a loan to Mr. Fessenden except they be made general depositories and fiscal agents of the Government is not correct. They propose to loan $50,000,000 and make payments the same as in the great commercial countries of Europe.

Guns at Sea—Surmises.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—A vessel arrived at Fortress Monroe reports that heavy firing was heard on the 13th off New South Shoal. Bearing northwest from the main, heard twenty guns—by sound judged twenty-four miles west from the light ship. On the 14th she was spoken by the United States steamer Ticonderoga, which reported the above. It is surmised that some of our vessels may have encountered the Florida.

Railroad Collision.

LACKAWAXEN, Pa., July 16.—A train with about 850 rebel prisoners, on the way to the camp at Elmira, N. Y., collided with the Pennsylvania Coal Company's train between here and Shohola, yesterday afternoon, killing and wounding a large number—reported at over 100.

Destruction of Mails.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—An official report to the Post Office Department shows that mails for twenty-eight different cities were burned by the rebels at Gunpowder Bridge. Railroad trains left Washington this morning for Philadelphia direct.

Disastrous Fire.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A terrible fire is raging on Long Island, having commenced on the 14th, near Lakeland Station.

THE RAID.

THE STRENGTH OF THE REBEL FORCE.

TESTIMONY AS TO THEIR INTENTIONS.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 14, 1864.

Intelligence was received here this morning that Mosby crossed the Potomac into Virginia, at Rouse's Ford, on the 12th of July. He had 600 cavalry under his command.

Also, that Breckinridge's column commenced crossing at White's Ford and Edwards' Ferry and at the Point of Rocks, between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of July 13th.

Also, that 1,500 rebel cavalry crossed at Walker's Ford at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, and 1,800 more at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Also, that the rebels held every ford, from Edwards' Ferry up to the Top, with artillery and cavalry.

Also, that the head of their retreating column was moving toward Ashby Gap.

At this hour of 2 p. m., I take it that the third annual raid into Maryland is at an end, and that every man concerned in it, and every horse, wagon, mule, ox, cow, sheep, and hog that could make part of it, objectively or subjectively, to strain at military phrase, is safe on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

Now what was the strength of this invasion?—what was its object?

First. That on the 5th day of July written evidence was laid before Gen. Halleck that a cavalry colonel had written a letter which was intercepted and which was dated ten miles north-west of Richmond, Va., June 22, in which he stated in the confidence of writing to a friend:

"Ewell's corps, with Hampton's cavalry, over 50,000 of us in all, have received orders to march to Harper's Ferry, and the rations for the men necessary to go there have been issued. We are just starting.

"We know that for the first time during the war, Grant having drained everything, Washington is left almost destitute of men, and is but poorly defenced by a few militia, and it is thought that our force is ample to take the city. The militia will be no match for the veterans we have with us, such as the Stonewall brigade. Although our orders read to Harper's Ferry, my own belief is that we shall go more directly to Washington, and many of the officers are of the same opinion. I may be in Fairfax county and see you before this gets there."

Second: It will be remembered that a Fredericksburg man named Howe was the envoy of the sixty Fredericksburg hostages captured for the sixty wounded whom the Fredericksburg mayor caused to be snatched from their ambulances at night on their way to Belle Plain, and that he (Howe) came to Washington and stayed here several days, arranging with the Secretary of War the terms of their exchange. The sixty wounded were at Alexandria. On Howe's final return to Alexandria he told what he had been to guarded to tell at the Union Club Room, where he was feasted here, that Gen. Early, with 20,000 men, would soon leave Richmond for an attack on Washington. Sufficient heed was not given to this tattling. But to-day it is fresh in the remembrance of official persons.

Third: Yesterday, July 13, the examination of a captured rebel surgeon was taken, in the words and figures following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13th, 1864.

STATEMENT OF A. N. WOLFORK, ASSISTANT SURGEON 2D MARYLAND BATTALION, CAVALRY.

Was a physician in Baltimore; have been in the rebel service three years; have been an Assistant Surgeon two years; am in Bradley Johnson's brigade of cavalry; Johnson's brigade has been operating against Hunter and Sigel in the Valley for the past two months; left Staunton about three weeks since; arrived and crossed the Potomac at Shepardstown on Sunday, the 3d inst.; went from Shepardstown to Frederick, where we arrived before the town on Tuesday, the 12th inst.; went into Frederick two or three days after; there are four brigades of cavalry commanded by Gen. Ransom, Gen. Imboden, Col. Jackson, Gen. McCausland, and Gen. Bradley Johnson respectively, command brigades of cavalry; Johnson has the 45th, 37th, 36th and 8th Virginia cavalry; the 62d Mounted Infantry is in Gen. Imboden's command, now dismounted and under Breckinridge; I suppose we have 10,000 cavalry in all; I think there are 40,000 or 48,000 infantry; there are two corps of three divisions each; Early and Breckinridge are the corps commanders; Breckinridge's division commanders are Gens. Horton and Vaughn, and Ewell's corps has Gens Ransom, Rhodes and Gordon—four division commanders; the 2d Maryland Battalion received about 100 recruits from Baltimore, before which it had only 150 men; we do not take private property; Gen. Johnson shot a man yesterday in the road for going into a house and demanding a lady's money; strict orders against taking private property were read to the troops three times before crossing into Maryland; I was left near Fort Stevens by Gen. Johnson to watch the movements of the Federal troops; they left the vicinity of Fort Stevens, and went toward Chain Bridge; General Early says he shall not cross the river until he has taken Washington; I have acted as courier to Gen. Breckinridge; it was reported yesterday that Gen. Lee was crossing at Crainsville with 100,000; nearly the whole rebel army is in Virginia; Johnson's force is the same that was operating near Baltimore; we came yesterday from Baltimore to Washington, and struck the railroad at Laurel Station, burning a train of cars; there are said to be 100,000 with Lee, 45,000 with Early, 70,000 with Beauregard; Gen. Early has 32 pieces of artillery in two battalions of 14 and 18 pieces respectively; I counted the artillery before crossing; I had no arms but was left to watch the movements of the enemy, because I knew the country.

Fourth: I know positively that preparations were made to assault Washington last Sunday night. The assault was delayed till Monday for more perfect preparation. On Monday night, Early received intelligence which led him to believe that this golden opportunity had been lost by a day's delay, and he countermanded the orders of preparation to assault that evening. Gen. McCausland cursed and damned this change of purpose, and profanely lamented the waste of the expedition, and maintained the practicability of the easy capture of the city.

The infantry, particularly the veterans of Stonewall Jackson's brigade, complained almost mutinously that they had marched 300 miles for nothing; that Early had promised them the capture of Washington, and that the job was under their hands, easy to be done, and was utterly thrown away.

Fifth: The corroborative evidence of the strength of the rebel invasion of Maryland, and the intention to capture Washington, is this:

1. That two able Major Generals command the expedition.
2. That both of them came within a mile of Washington defenses, and there established their headquarters on high and overlooking ground.
3. That on July 10, Maj. Fry telegraphed to headquarters here from Rockville, "The enemy's column is a mile long," this being the force moving on a single road of many parallel roads.
4. That on July 10, another dispatch from Tenallytown counted of the enemy 1,500 to 2,000 cavalry.
5. That on July 10 a dispatch from Leesburg said: "Five thousand rebel cavalry entered this town between 6 and 7 o'clock p. m.
6. On the night of July 12 trains moved without cessation beyond Fort De Russy to the northwest, and were so reported here by telegraph.
7. That at daylight on July 13, on the old Rockville City Road, the rebels commenced passing Virginiawards, and continued to pass in an uninterrupted stream till 12:35 in the afternoon.
8. That Breckinridge's and Early's divisions of infantry passed through Rockville on the night of the 12th.
9. That the rear guard under Jackson, an entire brigade, passed through Rockville after 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th.
10. That on the 13th three regiments of rebel cavalry were seen from Fort Reno to pass on the road to Great Falls.
11. That 200 wagons and 200 head of cattle passed Leesboro, July 12, food for the columns coming up behind.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

Letter from "Tommy" to William W Leland—Remembrances of America by "Young Japan"—Opinions on the War in the United States and "Troubles in Japan," &c. &c.

[Letter from "Tommy."]
29TH OF 12 MONTH, JAPANESE, AT YEDO.

MY DEAR SIR—I have the respect to write few lines to you by the care of my young scholar, who is very good young men, and hoping to be very good friend to you as I had, who shall give you this letter in a person. There are three young interpreter in this embassy who have learned English in my room. Their names are Yano, Masuda, Sekee. Hope you also be friend with those men.

I have long been intended to write you for the answer that you sent to me by the care of Towsend Harrise, a American Minister to Japan. But as you know that Japan are not so free to send a letter to Foreign Country. It was therefore not my purpose to have so postponed.

I have not forgot that I have had delighted with you in United States, and also I have remember all my good friend and many things that I have seen.

I was very sorry have heart that you have very bad trouble at home, But hoping that the government will soon put rebels down.

We have also a little trouble at home. I suppose you have already heart it that. Some bad prince fired at defenceless American merchant ship and many other foreign ships. But was glad that your men of war, Wioming; beat this prince pretty hardly and sunk two or three ships.

Japan are now going on very badly, but will soon be settled. I have lately entered into the Military School.

I have now therefore send by my friend with the catalogue to get Military book for the government's Academy. I request that you will help them to get books if they inquired to you.

I am expecting to find a good opportunity to see you in these days after your peace and ours.

I wish to have your likeness very much you will send me one. And also copy of my head description (I forget the name) that I have taken by your recommendation at New York, and I have left or lost in America.

Please this poor toys give to your children with my kind compliments. Here is in this small box what we calld water power these you shall get glass of water and put this little piece in the water, and then that said little stuff will suddenly swell or spread and shows you what it is.

I should like to send many letters to my friend but I have forget their direction therefore I do not write. Please tell my kind regards to all friend who inquire after me. I shall now close my note for I have nothing remember to tell you. I am remain your Respectfully, TATEISH ONOGIRO.

To William W. Leland, Esq.

P.S.—Please tell your lady that I remember I have rode on carriage with her.

Some ladys or gentlemen have sent me letters after I have return home by the care of custom house that I nave heart. But they did not deliver me therefore I cannot answer. You will be kind enough to tell to those gentlemen or ladies by the newspaper.

THE ESCAPE OF GENERAL FRANKLIN.

He Runs the Guard While They are Asleep.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Franklin arrived safely in this city about 3 o'clock this morning, as was anticipated by the information received yesterday, and is now at Barnum's Hotel resting from his fatigue and exposure.

The following is a brief account of his capture and escape: He was seated in a car at the time of his capture alongside of a Lieutenant Colonel, when a rebel Colonel came in the car and addressing himself to the wounded officer said: "Are you Major General Franklin?" He replied that he was not, and gave his name and rank. Gen. Franklin was in citizen's dress, but the rebel also put the question to him, and he frankly answered that such was his name and rank.

There was no doubt in the mind of General Franklin, from the rebel interrogation, that he had been pointed out to the rebels by some of the passengers.

The rebel Colonel said, "General, I am happy to see you." The General replied, "I cannot say that I am pleased to see you under the circumstances."

About ten minutes afterward Harry Gilmore came into the car and addressing himself to Gen. Franklin, said, "General you will consider yourself my prisoner."

Gen. Franklin was then put in a carriage and, with other prisoners, driven through the country, stopping a while at Towsontown, and then moved across to Reisterstown, where they arrived about 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning and immediately bivouacked for the night.

The General was put into the custody of Capt. Owens and two guards, who were charged with his safe keeping. Expressing himself as sick and weary, he immediately laid down and feigned sleep. Soon after the Captain and his guards laid down, and he listened anxiously for indications of sleep on their part.

He had not to wait long before he heard the guard nearest to him commence to breathe heavily, momentarily increasing in violence and profoundity, until it became sufficiently loud to wake any ordinary sleeper.

The Captain and the other guard had, in the meantime, also commenced to breathe rather heavily, and the General continued, with his ears open, to feign sleep. He lay in this way for some time until all three gave unmistakable signs of sleep.

Fearing that they were playing "possum," he got up and walked carelessly around them moved over to the fence, and still noticed them. He then coughed loudly, and made considerable noise, thinking that they wanted an excuse to shoot at him, as each man was lying with his right hand grasping the muzzle of his rifle.

The indications of profound sleep being so unmistakable on the part of all three of them, he now thought he would test the sincerity of their slumbers by jumping the fence. This he did, and on looking back could see no movement of the dusky forms of his guards, and off he shot across several fields, jumping the fences and keeping straight ahead in the direction he thought would take him toward the city.

He ran about three-quarters of an hour, when he entered a thick wood, and in his weakly state being really broken down by fatigue, sought a place of concealment.

He remained concealed for the balance of the night and all the next day, frequently seeing from his hiding place the rebel scouts searching for him, and searching the bushes and the woods.

Finally, about sunset, almost famished for want of food, he ventured out, having come to the conclusion that freedom with starvation was nearly as bad as being a prisoner.

He still kept in the woods, however, and soon saw two men moving toward him, carrying large bundles of hay. He walked up to them, and asked what they were doing with hay in the woods, when one of them replied, "We have hid our horses in the woods to keep them out of the hands of the d—d rebels, and we are going to feed them."

This reply was a sufficient indication of their sentiments, and he immediately made known to them the circumstances of his presence in the woods and who he was. They greeted him most kindly and cordially, dropped their hay, and conducted him by a secluded route to their farm house, where he was most kindly and hospitably received by the family.

Being in a neighborhood surrounded by rebel sympathizers, and some of the rebel scouts still prowling around, apparently watching for him, his whereabouts was kept a profound secret by his loyal host, who, on Wednesday, set about devising means of getting him to the city. This he accomplished, and at midnight last night a carriage went out from the city and returned with the General, feeling, as he expressed himself, more free than ever he had before felt in his life. The name of the gallant and patriotic Maryland farmer is at present withheld, for the reason that he has reason to fear rebel retribution should any more of the highwaymen of Harry Gilmore be still in his neighborhood.

The General is preparing to leave this morning again for Philadelphia, to join his family at York, Pennsylvania, where he will spend a few weeks, to recuperate his shattered health.

REMARKABLE SHIPWRECK

Horrid Case of Suffering, Starvation and Death.

The following letter is written by Mr. Jacobs, United States Consul General at Calcutta. Its statements would be incredible were they less authoritatively vouched for:

CALCUTTA, April 20, 1864.

The following is the statement of William Palmer, late second officer on the ill-fated Elvina, referred to in my letter of the 16th instant:

The Elvina left Calcutta December 22d, bound for Boston. Her crew consisted of Nathaniel Andrews, Salem, Mass., as master; his brother S. G. Andrews, mate; Wm. Palmer, G. D. Blake, Jas. Jordon, as 2d, 3d and 4th mates; John Tenylon, A. M. Bowden, Peter Nelson, F. Bunger, G. Peterson, J. Anderson, T. Frasier, Thos. Brown, P. Johnson, John Wilson, Alex. Murphy, James Williams, John Lewis, seamen; and Francis H. Hodges, Boston; Jas. Sanford, Boston; Campbell Weke, N. Y.; Ed. Lewis, Del.; Robert Willart, N. O.; Thomas Porter, N. J.; Wm. Riley, Portland; George Chase, Portsmouth; Chas. Scott, Wm. Jackson, East Boston; John Buckley, Brooklyn; William Law, Maine; John Desmond, New York. Consul's men sent home to join the navy. Fair and prosperous winds attending, moved them across the Equator in twenty-four days after losing sight of the land-heads. The southeast trades sprang up in six south, and all went pleasantly to the afternoon of the 19th. The wind quite fresh during the day, at 4 p. m. blew a gale, gradually increasing in strength as evening came on, and so continued throughout the night. Every precaution at the commencement had been taken, the light sails and sticks sent down from the tops and secured on the cabin's roof, the other sails closely reefed, yet the ship bounded on as if lifted bodily from the water.

At three the morning of the 20th, the spare maintop mast broke loose from its lashings, and rolling back and forth over the deck, stove in the cabin doors, the lasarette, the water-casks amidships, broke down the stancheons and bulwarks, and finally went overboard, pounding heavily against the side. Everything within reach of the fatal stick was made a perfect wreck—torrents of water poured from the huge casks into the cabin and down upon the lower deck—the damage was done in a moment.

The ship now listed suddenly to starboard, and would not right either to the shifting of the cargo or from the wake already rushing into the hold through the open beams. She was then hove to on the port tack, wind northwest, and the main and mizzen mast, with the remaining spars on deck, cut away; the foremast and gib-boom still standing, she paid off before the wind, but even then fell, wearing round on the larboard tack, broached broadside to the wind and sea, and in one vast mass the waves surged over, sweeping away the cabin, the broken casks, the houses forward and the straggling spars; held by the rigging the masts thundered heavily against the sides, destroying all hope of the crew meanwhile who had gathered upon the top gallant forecastle, port side, the only spot unwashed by the waves. This afforded but a brief resting place. The hull was slowly sinking, but steadily, and the crew sprang overboard five minutes before she went down, leaving the master and his brother alone, standing together. Together they sank, and were not again seen. Gaining the floating spars, the poor fellows rested for a few moments, until the cabin roof was driven within reach, upon which they clambered, to the number of eleven. The rest had disappeared. Here, tied to the spars, they laid down upon the sails, and the sea washed over them. At seven the wind died away, and tearing a shirt in two, they raised a signal of distress. Two pumpkins, sole relics of the ship's stores, were seen floating nigh, but not within reach, and they looked longingly upon them as they passed by.

At noon, the gale again sprang up, blowing furiously as before. The waves swept tumultuously over the raft, carrying away two of their number. One, George Chase, swam back, and was assisted upon it, but soon turning black in the face from swallowing sea water, died.

All through that day and night the storm continued, moderating towards morning. The sky was overcast the second day, but the wind went down and the sea became more calm. The sun rose bright and clear in a cloudless sky the morning of the third day, and his beams beat most fiercely upon their unsheltered heads. Maddened with thirst, in their agony, some of them drank the sea water and died. The fourth day dawned with a sun, though lustrous and ardent as before. Another died. The survivors cut off his legs and ate for the first time since leaving the ship—they drank their own urine. Not a morsel had they eaten, not a drop of fresh water had they drank for four days. The clouds gathered overhead on the fifth day, but the sun burnt them off and shone more scorchingly than ever. That evening one of their comrades slipped over the side, saying: "I am going home, I can stay no longer—I want to see my mother—come with me, we shall not be long away and will soon return." They were too weak to prevent it, and he swam away. Far as their dim eyes could range did they wistfully watch him swimming on, the sharks plashing their white fins by his side, till he was lost in the distance. The sixth day came and went, and another died.

The seventh morning found them hopeless and despairing; too weak to stand, spiritless and exhausted, they lay feebly clinging to the spars, and another died. But three were left now of the eleven—and still through the long forenoon did the burning rays of that terrible sun fall hotly upon them. At the last moment relief came. The French barque "Claire," Robert, Master, discovered the raft—their signal fortunately still flying—and dispatched a boat to their assistance. Tenderly were they lifted into it, and from thence to the ship.

It would be but reasonable to suppose that misfortune had now done with them. Not so. For whilst the officers and seamen of the Claire could not be too kind, dressing their wounds and in every possible way administering to their comfort, the Master treated them with a harshness and severity uncalled for, most cruel under the circumstances, and with a niggardliness that evinced a most mean and contemptible nature. Before their strength was restored, whilst their trembling limbs were yet swollen and cracked, so that the blood would ooze from their feet in walking, he compelled them to do duty with the members of his crew. With an abundance of live fowl and preserved fresh meats, with ten casks of wine in the hold, he yet confined them to an allowance of salt pork and beans for dinner and supper, which, with coffee and hard bread for breakfast, composed their fare—substantially enough, doubtless, but ill adapted to nourish men so nearly famished. His officers were reprimanded for taking medicines from the ship's chest for their relief. That he was one quarter owner of the vessel, and too penurious to be at any cost, personally, in assisting them, is the only reason that can be alleged for his conduct. The sailors and the officers, however, divided their rations of wine and food with them, and they recuperated more rapidly than could possibly have been expected.

The survivors are Wm. Palmer, George D. Blake and James Anderson. They were picked up at noon, January 27th, having been seven days and six hours on the raft. The Elvina sank in about lat. 23 south, long. 61 east.

You have thus an account taken from the lips of a survivor of a shipwreck, with all its attendant circumstances, one of the most remarkable on record. It may seem improbable that life should be sustained so long under such privation, accompanied with so much suffering; and yet there is no cause to doubt, in the slightest degree, the truthfulness of the narrator. Had you listened to his words, and seen his still attenuated frame, his blistered face and limbs yet swollen and scarred, with partially healed sores, there would have been no room for scepticism in your mind. I have suppressed many of the incidents of their life during those seven long wearisome days upon the raft, but your own imagination will readily conceive their nature, and perhaps more satisfactorily and as correctly follow their occurrences as I could delineate them with the pen. Note, for seven days on that fragile raft, over which the waves would wash at every swell, alone on that vast Southern sea, surrounded with the merciless shark, overhead a torrid sun, no water, no food but a dead man's leg, their comrades dying before them! I shuddered whilst hearing. It was indeed most horrible.

The Schleswig-Holstein War.

The armistice between Denmark and the German Powers expired on the 25th of June. On the following day, the 26th, at 6 o'clock in the morning, hostilities were recommenced, the Prussians opening fire upon the Island of Alsen. On the 29th, at 2 o'clock in the morning, they commenced the construction of pontoon bridges to Alsen. One hour later they were completed, and at 4 o'clock the first Prussian soldiers landed on the opposite side. The iron-clad Rolf Krake, which was to prevent the crossing of the sound, was twice repulsed, and slightly injured. The Danish troops, which bravely disputed the landing, were beaten back, and the Prussians soon found themselves in possession of the entire island. Two small Danish vessels were blown up to prevent capture, while one ship of war and three gunboats escaped. The Danish loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was very heavy, the number of the latter class alone amounting to 2,400. The Prussian loss is reported to have been 300 in killed and wounded.

The next operation of the Prussians will be an attack upon Fuhnen, the second largest of the islands that constitute Denmark proper. The sound which separates this island from Jutland is as narrow as that between Alsen and Schleswig; and, as there are no longer any fortifications like Duppel, on the opposite side, in the possession of the Danes, we shall probably ere long hear of the occupation of the island by the Prussians.

How General Birney got Ammunition.

A Petersburg letter has the following:

Late last night, after the redoubts had been captured, an ammunition wagon, drawn by six mules, was driven up from the direction of Petersburg to a particular point in the chain of fortifications. Gen. Birney, surprised to see it coming from that direction, asked the driver what he had in the wagon. The answer was, "Ammunition for Battery No. 9." "Where did it come from?" inquired the General, supposing that additional ammunition might have been sent for some of the field-pieces he had placed in the breastworks. "From the arsenal," said the driver. "Oh, very well," said Birney, "I'll take charge of it." This was ammunition sent from the city to the rebels; but Birney and some of his troops occupied Battery No. 9.

Escape of Prisoners.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: It is reported that five prisoners escaped from Fort Lafayette, Thursday night, after shooting the guard. Nine others, making the attempt, failed.

A Sensation.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., July 16.—The reported raid on the Maine frontier from New Brunswick is looked upon here as entirely without foundation.

The Fifty Million Loan Taken.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The associated banks agree to take the fifty million loan, either on bonds or 7-30 Treasury notes.

New Advertisements.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—There is a Daily Afternoon Train to Rosehill, leaving the Milwaukee Depot at 3½ P. M., returning at 4:25, EXCEPT SUNDAY, when the Train returns at 5 o'clock.
Fare 25 cents for round trip.
jy17-n[illegible]-1t F. H. DENSON, Supt.

THERE IS AN ISLAND IN the ocean of every man's life upon which the waves of memory break with a ceaseless roar. Let the island in your memory be the day that you had your Photograph taken at Everitt's, 137 Lake street. Only $2.00 per dozen. WM. M. EVERITT, Prop'r.
RAY NIAS, Operator. jy17-n[illegible]-1t

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
SIMEON W. KING.
No. 134 Randolph street, near Clark, Commissioner of Deeds for ALL the States; Commissioner of Deeds for ALL the Territories; Counselor at Law and Notary Public. In office all hours. Please preserve for future reference. jy17-n[illegible]-1t

LUMBER INSPECTORS TAKE NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the Lumber Inspectors on MONDAY EVENING, July 18th, 1864, at 7½ o'clock, at the office of Frank in Emery, corner of Lake and West Water streets. It is hoped that all will be present, as there will be business of importance to all brought before the meeting.
jy17-n[illegible]-2tnet BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

FRAME BUILDING
FOR SALE,
No. 218 Wabash avenue, 24x30 feet, two stories and in good condition. I. H. BURCH,
jy17-n164-2tnet Office 23 Portland Block.

FRANK E. AIKEN.
Card Photographs of this popular actor, pronounced by him to be a perfect likeness, can be obtained at EVERITT'S ART GALLERY, 137 Lake street.
jy17-n[illegible]-1t RAY NIAS, Operator.

TEA LEAD.
The highest price paid for this article at Chicago Type Foundry, 90 Washington street,
jy17-n[illegible]-2tnet By D. SCOFIELD & CO.

RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPERTY
FOR SALE
—IN—
THOS. B. BRYAN'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE.
South and North Clark Business Property, renting well.
Washington street property near the Court House.
Michigan avenue Brick House, with barn and modern improvements, lot, for $6,163. Also, vacant lots.
Maybe front [illegible] dwelling in North Division.
An elegant residence in a good neighborhood.
[illegible]
New and excellent houses in West Division for $1,[illegible].
West Washington street—[illegible]
the Park.
Park avenue—one lot (40 ft.) near Lincoln, [illegible]
Very ch[illegible] Residence Lots [illegible] each Division.
[illegible]
A large fund on hand to invest [illegible]

New Advertisements.

DOCTOR BIGELOW
WILL RETURN TO THE CITY
AUGUST 15th.
IMPORTANT BUSINESS
CALLS HIM EAST UNTIL THAT TIME.
jy15-n[illegible]-2tnet

SUMMER GOODS!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT
HALF PRICES!

We will offer for the next few days, our entire stock of Grenadines, Barages, Organdies, Lawns, Parasols, Lace Shawls, and Mantillas, at greatly Reduced Prices. The above Goods are all fresh, of this season's importation, and we will sell them at prices defying competition, as we are determined to make a total clearance, in order to give us room for the coming Fall Trade.

Do not buy old shop-worn Goods, but examine our entire new stock, at prices much lower than old faded Goods are quoted by other Houses. Call and look for yourselves.

ROSS & FOSTER,
NEW STORE,
105 Lake Street.
jy13-n[illegible]-3t-w,f&su-net

CORBIN & CO.,
91 Randolph Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CIGARS & TOBACCO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
"Corbin's Own" and "Queen of the West" Cigars.
From this date we will retail our stock at WHOLESALE PRICES.
THE PUBLIC ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES.
Chicago, July 16th, 1864. jy17-n[illegible]-3tnet

AUTOMATIC
DANCER.
This pleasing and strong toy is a new and novel invention of a Yankee.
It will amuse a room full, not only children from three years and upwards, but adults can, Falstaff-like, shake their sides with laughter. 'Tis capital to drive away the blues.
Retail price, $3 Each.
CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO.,
175 LAKE STREET,
jy10-n[illegible]-1ynet SIGN OF THE YANKEE.

"DOWNER'S" CELEBRATED
BENZOLE.
Used by leading Varnish Makers East, and by all the best Painters. It is equal to TURPENTINE.
We have a stock of the above on hand, and act as agents for the sale of their Lubricating Oil and Naptha. ARMSTRONG & CO.,
jy17-n[illegible]-3t Oil Brokers, 12 Lasalle street.

MICHIGAN AVENUE RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.
Stone front house, finely finished by all modern improvements.
ALSO,
A beautiful Residence and large grounds on West Side, near Union Park.
SAMUEL A. SARGENT,
Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.
jy17-n[illegible]-1t

PRIME BARLEY MALT, RYE MALT,
YEAST MALT.
IRWIN & BONEY,
P. O. Box 1873. No. 9 Board of Trade Building.
my26-n[illegible]-3m-net

T. KINGSFORD & SON'S
OSWEGO STARCH.
We this day advance our prices ONE CENT PER POUND on all grades.
C. B. HUTCHINS & CO., Agents.
Chicago, July 15, 1864. jy15-n[illegible]-3tnet

TO LUMBERMEN.
FOR DOCKAGE AND STORAGE
On MAGAZINE DOCKS, near Halsted street bridge apply to A. J. KNISELY, Room No 4 Cobb's Building, 126½ Dearborn street. jy15-n[illegible]-3tnet su&wnet

LARGE AND FINE STOCK OF Dry Goods, All-Wool Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, July 21st, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at Butters' Auction Rooms, corner Dearborn and Washington sts., a large and desirable stock of Dry Goods, consisting in part of Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Prints, Del aines, Denims, Ticks, Stripes, Checks, Dress Goods, &c.
ALSO—A large and choice lot of 6-4 All-Wool Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloths, Tweeds, &c.
PARASOLS—An invoice of Ladies' Silk Parasols.
The above stock is fresh, are just from the East, can be seen at our rooms on Wednesday, (day before sale.)
jy17-n[illegible]-5t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK—ss. Circuit Court of Cook County, September Term, 1864. Henry A. Johnson vs. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad Company, Azariah Flagg, David Hoadley, John Earl Williams, George N. Titus, Hamilton Spencer, William Brown, James Brown, Stewart Brown, James M. Brown, William E. Brown, Francis A. Hamilton, Mark W. Collet, Joel A. Mattison, Elisha C. Litchfield, Samuel Blatchford, Henry Hotchkiss, Dudley B. Fuller, Samuel J. Tilden, Louis M. Meyer, Charles G. Clark, Henry Brown, William Fullerton and Morris K. Jesup.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Azariah Flagg, David Hoadley, John Earl Williams, George N. Titus, William Brown, James Brown, Stewart Brown, James M. Brown, William E. Brown, Francis A. Hamilton, Mark W. Collet, Elisha C. Litchfield, Samuel Blatchford, Henry Hotchkiss, Dudley B. Fuller, Samuel J. Tilden, Louis M. Meyer, Charles G. Clark, Henry Brown, William Fullerton and Morris K. Jesup, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said Azariah Flagg, David Hoadley, John Earl Williams, George N. Titus, William Brown, James Brown, Stewart Brown, James M. Brown, William E. Brown, Francis A. Hamilton, Mark W. Collet, Elisha C. Litchfield, Samuel Blatchford, Henry Hotchkiss, Dudley B. Fuller, Samuel J. Tilden, Louis M. Meyer, Charles G. Clark, Henry Brown, William Fullerton and Morris K. Jesup, that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the sixteenth day of July, 1864, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September next, (1864) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Azariah Flagg, David Hoadley, John Earl Williams, George N. Titus, William Brown, James Brown, Stewart Brown, James M. Brown, William E. Brown, Francis A. Hamilton, Mark W. Collet, Elisha C. Litchfield, Samuel Blatchford, Henry Hotchkiss, Dudley B. Fuller, Samuel J. Tilden, Louis M. Meyer, Charles G. Clark, Henry Brown, William Fullerton and Morris K. Jesup, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of September, 1864, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
J. L. STARK, JR., Compl't's Sol'r. jy17-n[illegible]-4w

NOTICE.—Whereas, my wife, Christina Paulson, has left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, I do hereby notify all persons not to harbor her on my account, as I shall pay none of her bills after this date.
GILBERT PAULSON.
Chicago, July 16th, 1864. jy17-n[illegible]-3t

$300,000—CITY REAL ESTATE WANTED. The undersigned is authorised to purchase first class City Property, improved or unimproved, to the amount of over Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. Owners wishing to sell for CASH or on time, can apply to J. P. OLINGER, Real Estate Broker, 86 Clark street, Room No. 5. jy15-n[illegible]-2tnet

BROOM CORN—30 tons and [illegible] of all Broom Handles for sale; also Wire and Twine, at
R. A. HARRIS & BROS.,
Broom Corn Exchange 43 North Wells street.
jy16-n[illegible]-3tnet

SIGNOR ANTONIO BARILI has the honor to announce his arrival in Chicago. He intends to arrange for a series of concerts in this city this fall, in which he will be assisted by his best New York pupils and other talent. During his stay, he will be happy to receive a limited number of pupils. Address him at Sherman House, or at Root & Cady's Music Store, 95 Clark street. jy15-n[illegible]

EYE & EAR.
Cross Eye Straightened in one minute, Deafness and discharges from the ear cured, Cataracts and Films removed. Artificial Eyes inserted, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear combined, as for the past [illegible] years, receive the especial attention of Dr. UNDERWOOD, [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago.

"A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT."—[illegible]
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1864.

COPPERHEAD NICK-NAMES.

For the first two years of the war the Copperheads constantly applied the term "Abolitionists" to the supporters of the Administration. Call them "abolitionists" said Jeff. Davis to the rebels and their Northern sympathizers adopted the same cognomen. But after draining on the word for a couple of years it was discovered that it had lost its ancient terrors, and no supporter of the Administration was scared in the least, or even annoyed by the application of the name to him by the rebels or their Northern coadjutors. Puzzled for some name that would be unpalatable, the Cops hit on the word miscegenation—or rather coined it. For six or eight months the friends of the Union were called "Miscegens." But the application of the term was so absurd and foolish that it was incontinently dropped by all except a few leatherheads of the baser sort. It was seen that the name miscegen fit the rebel democrats exactly, as amalgation with their slaves was a universal democratic practice in the South, as a million of mulattoes incontestably attested. It was hitting their Southern brethren over the shins to call Northern Union people "miscegens," and the most stupid of Copperheads know enough to perceive that the way to prevent amalgamation of the races, is to emancipate them from bondage, to liberate the female slaves from the dominion of their "masters" and place them under the care and keeping of their natural protectors—the black men. So the nick name "miscegen" like that of abolitionist, played out, and the Cops are driven to invent some other catch-word. Shoddyites is the name now applied to the supporters of the Union and opposers of the rebellion. Any man who shoulders a musket for the Union, is now called a "shoddyite." Any man who sends a son to fight for the Union is also termed a "shoddyite," and any citizen who votes for the Union is also set down as a "shoddy" man.

The term had its origin in the swindling practice of some New York speculators of the "democratic" persuasion, who in a large contract for army overcoats, palmed off on the War Department, an article made from old woolen rags, called shoddy.

A vast majority of the contractors during the first two and a half years of the war were Copperheads, and they made it a point to cheat and swindle the Government in every transaction. Every article for Army or Navy use furnished by them had fraud in it. There was swindling in clothing, in provisions, in horses and cattle, in stores of all sorts, in arms and ammunition both in quality and quantity. The "shoddy" principle of fraud was introduced into every job and contract. The scoundrels justified themselves by the reasoning that while they were putting money into their own purses they were also helping their southern democratic brethren by furnishing the Government with a defective article at a double price. The Government has finally succeeded in protecting itself to some extent against the robbery of the shoddy Copperhead contractors; but there are still too many of the tribe fattening at the public crib.

The Unionists have been engrossed in the prosecution of the war, and vast numbers of them have volunteered and gone to the army, while the Copperheads have remained at home to vote and speculate in shoddy contracts. The one side has been engaged in fighting for the country; the other in plundering it, in their absence. The way in which the Union people are involved in shoddy is, in paying the bills of the Copperhead shoddy contractors. When the wool is found in the teeth of sheep-killing dogs, it is pretty good evidence of guilt. Those who howl shoddy most loudly at the Union men will be found to be dealers in the article. The wool is in their teeth.

THE IRISH EMIGRATION.

A party in the British Parliament continue to make themselves unhappy over the idea that our Government is busy in cajoling off the Irish people to this side of the water, and in thrusting them into the army of the United States. It is to be supposed that a good many of those who keep on affirming this, really believe it, notwithstanding its constant denial from this side the water. For so constantly is it asserted, and by persons of high standing, too, that our Government has taken the trouble to inform officially that of Great Britain, that there is no truth in it—that we have no recruiting agents abroad, and have taken no special pains to induce the Irish people to come here for military purposes. It is not very likely that any information of this sort, official or otherwise, will succeed in working a conviction of the truth; for of all beetle-headed fellows, John Bull takes the lead. What he wants to believe, he believes, and just now his sympathies are so strongly with the rebellion that he will hunt with a microscope for occasions of complaint against the United States. He will believe that our government has filled the pockets of a set of oily tongued fellows and put them in Ireland to buy up the peasantry; or if it is denied that they are enlisted outright, then that they are coaxed off to this side the water with smooth words, and then grabbed here and put into the army; and even though we have made them no promises, we must have at least winked to them to come over. They cannot conceive otherwise that the Irish should for a moment think of leaving dear old John Bull. They love him with such desperate affection that unless somebody coaxes them away, it is perfectly inconceivable they should go.

If honest Johnny would think for a moment, he could readily find two reasons for seeing that his notions are all moonshine. First, we do not send to Ireland for soldiers, because we are under no pressing necessity of so doing. Irish enlistments in our army are entirely agreeable to us; a good many of them are prime soldiers. They owe it to themselves too to join our armies in large numbers. This is their adopted country, and they are bound to defend it along with other citizens; and it is simple poltroonry and cowardice to refuse to do it, on their part as well as on the part of others, and the Irish people should feel this, and act accordingly. A few do join our armies, as they ought. But we do not need to send to Ireland for them. They come because they wish to come; have been coming these years; keep on coming now; and destined most likely to keep coming for years in the future. Even though we did not want them, they would still come along. The Irish people are not a brightly educated race as a whole, but they manage to know what is going on, and are accurately informed of three things in this country—that they learn what concerns employ, wages, and bread—and to be informed is to act.

And second, we are not under any necessity of sending to Ireland, and therefore can afford to regard all treaty obligations as to recruiting abroad, and in addition, those demands of comity, which are not in treaties, but which all people nevertheless feel. It is a custom and a necessity of European Governments to get soldiers where they can. Napoleon fought his battles, not with Frenchmen alone, but with all men who could be had; and Wellington's troops were by no means all British. We do not reject men from our armies on account of nationality; but take in Germans, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Irishmen, Africans, Indians, and others. But they come to us instead of our sending for them. Let John Bull be assured. The Irishmen will run away from him; there is no help for that. They will come here, and there is no help for that either; and when they get here, some of them will, as they ought, join our armies; and there is no help for that either.

☞ When the present dominant party came into power, the country was united, prosperous and comparatively free from debt.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

Was it? It takes a Copperhead to tell a cool, unblushing falsehood, without wincing. "When the present dominant party came into power," seven "Democratic" States had seceded and formed a "Confederacy," with Jeff. Davis at its head. Nearly all our forts on the Southern coast had been seized; United States mints, arsenals, cannon, muskets, vessels and public buildings had been gobbled by the "Democratic" insurgents; our soldiers of the regular army, stationed in the South, had been captured and imprisoned; Fort Sumter had been besieged, and an army of fifty or sixty thousand men had been organized by the rebel authorities. All this had been done under the "Democratic" Administration of Buchanan, before Mr. Lincoln had taken his oath of office.

Nearly a year previous, and before Mr. Lincoln was nominated for President, the Southern wing of the Democracy had seceded from the Northern, and nominated Breckinridge for President. The Northern wing insisted on squatter sovereignty for a platform, and Douglas for a candidate. The Southern wing repudiated both with scorn and contempt, and demanded slavery protection for a platform, and Breckinridge for a candidate. They solemnly warned the Northern Democrats that unless both those concessions were made they would secede from the party and from the Union. Why did not the "Douglas" faction grant these demands? If they had done so, this terrible war would have been averted—for the time at least. But the Northern "Democrats" denied their brethren, and secession and rebellion were the consequences. This horrid war is a legacy left by the late "Democratic" Administration to the party now in power. Having got the Union into this shocking predicament is it not the duty of the Northern "Democrats" to help the present Administration to get it out of the difficulty? Would it not be more manly and patriotic to assist the Republicans to extricate the country from the mire into which "Democratic" quarrels cast it, than to stand back with hands in pockets, taunting and abusing the Republicans who are trying to lift the nation out of its frightful peril? If they will not help, common decency at least requires that they stop their jaw and keep quiet.

DEMOCRACY DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

The evidence daily accumulates that however long the Chicago Convention may be postponed, its elements cannot come together without an explosion. The Illinois Copperhead State convention cheers for Vallandigham. The Indiana Copperhead State convention refuses with a hoosier yell to endorse him. Vallandigham preaches peace. McClellan preaches a "conservative" war till the rebellion shall be suppressed. We recently gave the Kentucky Copperhead platform in favor of an immediate armistice and cessation of hostilities. Opposed to this stands the following resolve of the Tammany Hall Democracy of New York:

Resolved, That whoever, under any circumstances, and under any pretext, advocates the separation of the United States and the consequent overthrow of the American Union, is a traitor to constitutional liberty, and deserves a traitor's doom.

Here are two classes of "Democrats," between whom is a gulf of principle as wide and deep as between the Union and the rebellion. During the past four years the "Democratic" organization has held together because it was not obliged to declare in favor of or against the war. But it cannot meet in National Convention without giving the countersign. They move together now like night movements of hostile forces supposing each other to be friends. But the first peep of daylight will separate them into Unionists and rebels, and daylight will come when their National Convention meets. No wonder they postpone it. "They fear the light for their deeds are evil."

NEGROES RUSHING TO COVINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Rebel.]

CINCINNATI, July 14, 1864.

The rush of negroes into Covington from Central Kentucky, to enlist in the Federal service, is on the increase, and Sambos of all ages are escaping from servitude through this new feature in military strategy. The Kentucky authorities are particularly indignant at the course of the Administration on this question, and there is no denying the fact that Kentuckians are violently opposed to the National Administration.

Some of them are; but it is the slaveholders, who esteem slaves more highly than the Union, who are "violently opposed to the Administration." The "niggerless" whites are becoming entirely reconciled to the "rush of the negroes to Covington to enlist;" because the more blacks that enlist the fewer whites will be drafted. The "poor white trash" of Kentucky are getting their eyes open to the fact that slaveholders alone have any interest in the success of the rebellion. The common people fully and cordially sustain the Administration on the question of enlisting the blacks. They would rejoice to learn that every negro in the State, fit to bear arms, was in the Federal service, as it would clear the State of all danger of a draft, and would help the Government to crush the rebellion. The most popular man in Kentucky to-day is Abraham Lincoln, and nothing has contributed more to make him popular with the common people than his policy of employing the blacks to fight the rebels. Such aristocrats as Bramlette, Wolford, and Wickliffe may be "indignant" at this "new feature of military strategy," but the plebeians throw up their hats and huzza for it. Lincoln will carry Kentucky.

TWO IMPORTANT EXPEDITIONS.

The expedition that left Memphis under General A. J. Smith about three weeks ago, has not been heard from lately. It had passed Corinth about ten days ago, and was heading towards Tuscaloosa or Selma. The column numbered more than 20,000 men, and was well supplied with cavalry and artillery. We are expecting daily to hear of a battle between this force and the rebels under Forrest and Roddy, the same who defeated Sturgis so terribly, early in June. General Smith will give the rebels a chance to play a game with him. We have no fears of the result.

About a week since a strong column under General Rousseau marched south from Decatur, Alabama, heading in the direction of Selma or Montgomery. We should not be surprised if these two armies should form a junction in the heart of Alabama. If Forrest's forces were defeated and dispersed, there would be no rebel troops in that State able to oppose the march of Smith and Rousseau's columns in any direction they may choose to go. These troops can inflict immense damage on the enemy; and Johnston is in no condition to detach sufficient force to stop them. Once to Selma, the way is open to Mobile, down the Alabama river.

This double expedition is likely to produce a profound sensation in Dixie. The fighting men of Alabama are mostly in Johnstons and Lee's armies, while the interior of the South is densely populated with slaves, who can be converted into very useful auxiliaries to the army of "invasion." Our readers will not have to wait long before hearing from these expeditions.

☞ A private letter from Marietta, Ga., June 23, to a gentleman in Cincinnati, gives the following characteristic incident of Gen. Howard: "On the 23d of June, while the battle, or move forward, was going on, a young man, mortally wounded, was being taken back on a litter. Gen. Howard, who was riding by, stopped, inquired to what regiment he belonged; then dismounting, he took the boy (he was a mere boy) by the hand and conversed with him, there in the road, kneeling down by the litter, the others around doing the same, uncovering their heads. The General then offered a fervent prayer for the boy, after which he pressed his hand and kissed him. This shows the man we have as corps commander.

☞ The prices of domestic products, according to a table furnished by the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*, have kept 50 per cent ahead of the advance in the price of gold. This is purely the result of speculation, and must end in a crash among the speculators. Speculation, on the scale it is now conducted, tends to decrease consumption and increase production, and thus ultimately produces a fall in prices.

☞ A meeting of actors has been held in New York to discuss the proposition of forming an actors' union, for the purpose of compelling managers of theatres to raise their wages. They accused a manager at Albany of clearing $35,000 in twenty-eight nights, and alleged that actors were not getting any more pay than in days when money was worth more.

☞ George Francis Train, a peripatetic humbug; Vallandigham, a traitor; Medary, of the Columbus (Ohio) *Crisis*, a Copperhead martyr; and N. C. Claiborne, of Missouri, a member of the Claib Jackson rebel Legislature of Missouri, are all delegates to the Chicago Convention.

☞ The printers on Cleveland newspapers are on a strike. They demand 45 cents per 1,000 ems. The proprietors offer 40 cents, and decline to advance beyond that figure, and have determined to shake off the control of the Union Typographical Association.

☞ The actors of New city are on a strike. A meeting was held at the Aster House on Tuesday last. The impression of the meeting seemed to be that a regular sum should be fixed as the minimum for which any actor should perform in each department, but no definite action was taken.

☞ To the long list of Radical papers in Missouri, supporting Lincoln and Johnson, heretofore given, we have to add the Bethany *Union of States*, the Sedalia *Enterprise* and the Memphis (Scotland county) *Democrat*. This makes over thirty.

STATE NEWS.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

But for the presence of the chinch bug the crops in this county would come up to the average. In some parts of the county the wheat is entirely ruined, and the bugs are commencing on the corn.

A man named Milton Teazel was killed by lightning on Sunday last in Hopewell township.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

A new paper has been started at Taylorville, called the *Flag*, by J. D. Mondy. It will be an unconditional Union paper.

KNOX COUNTY.

Galesburg raised $4,102 at her Sanitary Fair, instead of $2,000, as we recently reported. We are glad to correct the mistake and give Galesburg the credit of being twice as generous as we had supposed.

The corner-stone of the Second Presbyterian Church at Galesburg was laid on Tuesday, the 12th inst., with appropriate ceremonies. The address was given by President Curtis.

The Superintendent of Public Schools at Galesburg reports the total number of children instructed during the year at 1484, being an increase of 220 over last year. The receipts on school account for the year were $6,984.62; expenditures $7,207.80.

WHITESIDES COUNTY.

The chinch bug is making fearful ravages in this county. Wheat will be very light and the corn is in danger.

The Fourth was celebrated very enthusiastically at Parker's Grove. O. F. Woodruff, Esq., was the orator of the day.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Correction of False Statements—The Flank Movement—How it was Done—Movements of Troops—Operations up to July 11th.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

IN THE FIELD NEAR THE CHATTAHOOCHEE, July 9th, 1864.

Perhaps it is as well to correct false statements of the operations of the army as to add new facts. The press of late has been fairly alive with statements so utterly at variance with truth as to be ludicrous to those conversant with the history of the campaign. Some of these are contained in letters dated if not written in the field. Many of them originate at points between the rear and the North; Nashville is decidedly the most prolific. That city, in army news, bears the same relation to the truth in the field that Cairo held to the Vicksburg campaign. If it were not that these statements are sometimes accepted as truths, and one day may furnish materials for history, they would hardly be worth contradiction.

Let me give you a few specimens. It has been stated that Hooker carried Lost Mountain and Schofield Pine Mountain. Elaborate accounts have been published of both the operations. Hooker, one correspondent avows, carried three lines of breastworks on Lost Mountain at the point of the bayonet, captured 16 cannon, 1,200 prisoners and 2,000 stand of small arms. The whole statement is fabrication—the work of a mind more mendacious than brilliant. No bayonet charges were made, not even an assault, upon Lost Mountain. Hooker was never in its front. His position was before Pine Mountain, which the enemy evacuated when it was discovered that Hooker had moved a heavy column around its base, and was about isolating the troops which held it. The mountain was evacuated precisely in that orderly and quiet manner. The labor and battle of our troops of the 20th corps to obtain it was with the spade and gun in the approach to it and in immense labor along its northwest base. A division of Polk's corps held it and had been gone but two hours when Hooker occupied it. The capture of Pine Mountain settled the fate of Lost Mountain. The position was no longer tenable. Schofield moved into their abandoned works without opposition at daylight the next morning. Sixteen cannon were not captured. In fact we have captured no cannon since Resaca. Twelve hundred prisoners were not captured on either or both mountains, nor were a score. Three thousand stand of small arms were not captured, nor have as many been taken on the whole campaign. Of such material is the "cheap flattery of the press" composed. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* was a few days since sent north of the Ohio, to remain during the war, for publishing contraband news. His letter was written at Louisville and dated in the field. It may be enterprise to write from the Ohio river and date in the field, but falsehood and injustice are quite possible when truth is not or cannot be accessible. Nor is this thing confined to the Nashville letter writers. Letters have been written from the field giving officers credit for doing things which they have not done.

There is falsehood enough in official reports, injustice enough in promotions. The press cannot run a successful race with general officers and the Senate. It can only correct a part of their falsehoods and repair but a moiety of their injustice, and that only when an honest effort is made to obtain and publish the truth.

SHERMAN FLANKS JOHNSTON AGAIN.

The telegraph will have informed you of the general movement which forced Johnston to abandon his line of the Kenesaw. My previous letters have described the positions which the two armies occupied after the assault of the 27th. The army of the Ohio, Gen. Schofield, held the extreme right, on the Sandtown road, its flank being covered by Stoneman's cavalry division. The army of the Cumberland had the center, its lines extending across the Dallas and Marietta road, while the army of the Tennessee occupied the left, its lines fronting the west face of Little Kenesaw, running along the base of the north faces of both the Kenesaws up to and along Black Jack Hill, and covering the depots at Big Shanty. Its left flank was covered by Garrard's cavalry. The assault of the 27th having by its failure demonstrated the impracticability of attempting to carry the enemy's position by direct attack, Gen. Sherman determined to resort to his favorite strategy.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Orders were issued on the 1st to fill up the trains of the whole army with supplies for ten days, and the haversacks of the troops with three days' rations. Caissons and limbers, cartridge boxes and the ordnance trains were also filled up to their capacity. By night of the 1st these arrangements were all complete, and the trains of the Army of the Tennessee commenced moving at an early hour of the 2d, upon roads running in the rear of the army, towards the extreme right. They were ordered to park about "Cheney's"—Gen. Schofield's head quarters.

The trains moved over roads which were generally concealed from the view of the enemy. At several points, however, the roads emerged from the wood on high ground, and were in plain view of Kenesaw, which stood like a grim sentinel in our front. The movement of the trains was evidently observed by the enemy, and it seems quite certain now that our object was understood.

THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS

Was ordered to be from the left to the right. Gen. Blair's command, the 17th corps, which held the extreme left was ordered to move first, followed by the left wing of the 16th, the 15th corps, Gen. Logan, to leave last and bring up the rear of the movable column. It will be perceived that the withdrawal of these troops, constituting the left of the line, uncovered the railroad, the depots at Big Shanty and the left flank of the Army of the Cumberland. It was possible that the enemy would throw his right down upon the railroad and perhaps attack Thomas' left, while the Army of the Tennessee was moving by the flank. The probabilities, however, were that they would find sufficient to engage his attention on his left. Dispositions were made to provide for any such contingency. The 2d cavalry division remained about Big Shanty, and a division of the 14th corps moved up to a position near that held by Harrod's division of the 15th corps, an extremely defensible position on high ground, nearly opposite the west spur of the Little Kenesaw. Thus the movement was undertaken. Soon after dark the 17th and 16th corps commenced moving in the order above indicated. The night was quite dark and the ground by reason of severe rain during the day, very favorable to such movements. Strict orders had been issued to preserve silence, and the long lines of infantry and artillery moved slowly and sullenly from the works they had so long held and which had so many days smoked and echoed with their guns, past the graves of their comrades who had fallen in front of Kenesaw, towards other fields and new encounters. The armies of the Cumberland and Ohio stood fast in their trenches—the miles of pickets keeping the air alive with their sharp cracklings and the ordinary fire from the batteries lighting up Kenesaw at intervals with exploding shell. Few officers or men slept that night. After midnight, and after the 17th and 16th corps had commenced moving, indications we reported that the enemy was in motion. Dodge reported the enemy moving in column and deploying into line of battle at our front; the pickets heard unusual noises over the way. McPherson opened with artillery; the skirmishers fired more briskly; but in the thick darkness nothing could be known. Logan was ordered to remain in position, except his 2d division—the 17th corps to move forward as before ordered, at daylight, followed by the 16th. So soon as it was light the skirmishers were advanced and found the enemy's works on and about Kenesaw abandoned. The colors of the 26th Illinois were the first displayed on Kenesaw. Logan was ordered to move at once with his first and fourth divisions to Marietta; his second division having proceeded to the right, in the front of our centre, the army of the Cumberland, the enemy had fallen back southward. Logan reached Marietta about 8 in the morning. It had been evidently abandoned in the night time by the rebels, but as usual, with great care and precision. No property or wounded or sick troops were left behind. The 17th corps, with Morgan L. Smith's division, of the 15th, in its advance, moved up to the position on the extreme right, before that time occupied by the 23d corps.

A portion of Smith's division found in the front of the position into which they were ordered to move, a rebel rifle-pit, at the foot of an open field, extending quite to the top of a hill. On the crest of the hill was a heavy earthwork. Lightberry's brigade charged the rifle-pit, carried it with a rush, and without halting, pushed up the hill across the open field. They drove the rebels from their heavy work—the line on the crest of the hill—and held the position, with a loss of forty killed and wounded.

During the day about 1,200 prisoners were captured. In this manner the army was engaged through the day. It was terribly hot, and the 17th and 16th corps moved very slowly. In fact they did not reach their positions until evening. The 17th corps moved in to the right of Smith's division, on the Sand Town road—the 16th, Dodge, bivouacking some hundreds of yards in the rear of the position assigned, into which they were ordered to move, so that the gallant charge of Smith's division was of no practical advantage.

In the morning of the next day, the enemy, who were in front of the right, were found to be in substantially the same position. So far as their line was developed, it was intrenched. The day, like its predecessor, was excessively hot. The sky was cloudless, but with that peculiar murky haze which seems to magnify the rays of the sun, without in the least abating their fierceness. There was no wind, no life in the air, and men sweltered long before noonday. Still I must say that with good health, those who live in the fields, as we have, can much easier endure the heat of this latitude than they do the hot days which overtake one in the latitude of the lakes. The operations of the day, so far as the right wing were concerned, amounted in the aggregate to nothing. The right was perhaps four miles from the Chattahoochee. Stoneman had moved down to the river with his cavalry, and finding the enemy had called for infantry support, and Blair had furnished Leggett's division, Gen. Fuller made in the afternoon a sharp, gallant charge upon the rebel works in his front. This was just at night. The brigade charged with a will and determination, and after a sharp, severe struggle carried two lines. Fuller lost 70 men killed and wounded, Col. Noyes, 39th Ohio, losing a leg. But again gallantry was of no use. Fuller held the works; he lost good men, but inflicted injury upon the enemy. Somehow it happened that a brigade of M. L. Smith's division and the old Ohio brigade of Veatch's division, did excellent, splendid work, that resulted in no good. The advantages gained by either was not improved.

So ended the Fourth, in so much of the Army of the Tennessee as was on the right.

THE FIFTH.

On the 4th the rebels were moving troops towards the Chatahoochee. That movement, which every one could easily perceive, was a corollary of their abandonment of the Kenesaw line, involved a stiff, determined rear guard. It being admitted that the cavalry would be, as they actually were, hours behind the infantry in the pursuit, (Logan actually reached Marietta two hours before Garrard,) our right being already at the time the rebel evacuation of the Kenesaw line commenced, nearer the Chatahoochee than the rebel left, it was evident that the Federal army should move for the river and secure, if possible, the possession of the crossings. At an early hour General Morgan L. Smith was ordered to reconnoiter the Sand Town road a mile and a half in front of Blair's corps. Giles A. Smith, with the 55th and 127th Illinois, moved at once along the line of the Sand Town road. After passing the pickets of Blair's corps, he stirred up the rebels—a small force of the 6th Texas dismounted cavalry—and without loss or any particular effort drove them steadily the distance ordered. The 17th corps came up and moved forward within, perhaps, three miles of the river. Stoneman who had moved down on a right hand road, reported himself heavily pressed, and was supported by Leggett's division, Gresham moving towards Howell's Ferry. Across this road Nickojack creek runs emptying into the Chatahoochee. On a rise of ground above this creek was the crossing of the Marietta road. The rebels here constructed earthworks, from which they threw shell at our advance. The position which the rebels held was naturally a strong one—now that it has been thoroughly fortified, an exceedingly difficult one to carry. Our column halted about midday. Towards night Frank D. Grasse's battery was brought up and succeeded in reaching them with his battery of 20-pounder parrots. Rebel troops were moving during the whole afternoon in columns, as it was believed, to a crossing of the river, in the rear of the rebel redoubt. But it was too late—or some other reason prevailed. They were not disturbed, and all that afternoon, and all the next day Major Generals and Brigadiers sat about DeGrasse's battery and saw rebel columns of infantry and artillery, moving without molestation such way as they listed. During the day the 1st and 4th divisions of the 15th army corps, which had moved to the right, were ordered up in support of the seventeenth corps. In that position they remained all day. The left and center moved down, so that our left was six miles south of Marietta. JACK.

NEAR THE CHATTAHOOCHIE, July 9, 1864.

Two days have elapsed since I wrote. Day before yesterday Garrard's cavalry division reached and occupied Roseville, a small village on Hickory Creek, some fifteen miles southeast of Marietta. At Rossville they found the cotton mills which has been employed in the manufacture of cloth for the Confederate army, in full operation. A large stock of cloths and unmanufactured cotton was still on hand. The mills were employing some 350 females, who are thrown out of business for the time being, have lost permanently a situation in the Confederate service. When the advance of the 2d cavalry division entered the town, they found the English flag displayed from the factory. The establishment, however, was well known as a Confederate institution, and utterly burned. In reply to a message from Gen. Garrard stating that the person in charge of the mills claimed British protection, Gen. Sherman returned the characteristic reply, "burn the mills and catch the man who hoisted the English flag." The loss of these mills to the rebels will prove a severe one, as much of the cloth used for rebel uniforms has been and were being manufactured at them. The same day Stoneman's cavalry captured and destroyed a considerable quantity of rebel army stores at Campbelltown, below the railroad.

I should have mentioned in my last letter that the remains of those who fell in the assault of the 27th, were recovered on the 3d. They were found on the ground where they fell—many of them within a few feet of the rebel parapet. Capt. Augustine of the 55th Illinois was recognized and buried. Colonel Barnhill, of the 40th Illinois, has been buried by the rebels. The dead presented a most horrible spectacle. Under the hot sun the bodies had become terribly decomposed, limbs, trunks and heads severed from each other, while the putrefaction was most effective. Gen. Smith ordered a company of the 8th Missouri to inter their comrades. I must add that no one seems to have been in fault for their want of sepulture. The ground on which they lay was between the two lines, and every square foot of it covered by ours and the enemies rifles. As at Dallas neither party would allow the other to move under any pretext on his disputed strip of ground.

The rebel position is very strong. A long line of fortifications is on the opposite bank of the river, while a corps of Hardee's holds the *'tete du pont* on the "peninsula," a neck of land in the bank of the Chattahoochee. You will hear of something soon. JACK.

THE GOLD CONSPIRACY.

The Heroic Remedy.

[From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, July 16.]

Forbearance has its limits. Gold is at a premium of *two hundred and eighty four!*

Forbearance is the germ of retribution; and it is perhaps to be regretted that those who corruptly trade against its temper, have not the means to gauge the rising heat, and know just when endurance will cease to be a virtue. Gold, with its starvation track, may soon be at a premium of *four* hundred and eighty-four! Its fluctuation is with a handful of public enemies in Wall street—members, some of them, of the Copperhead Convention; and agents, others of them, of European banking Jews—who are the patrons of the insurgent cause, and of the Confederate loan. These worthy operators, who had long begrudged the Federal finances their superior credit, have united to "corner" the whole market stock of the precious metal, that they may dole it out, so as once to gorge their greed and depress the public credit.

The recent rise in gold, therefore, is not the result of "the natural laws of trade" we hear so much about; nor does it represent the public estimation of the currency. It is simply the result of a conspiracy, by which a knot of heartless Jews in the rebel interest have hived the sixty or seventy millions of coin, that they may excite the people to starvation prices, and stab the credit of the Government. To cover their designs, they have defamed the Treasury, and charged upon the Minister what was the result of their own criminal device. Congress, alarmed at the unlooked for rise in gold, ignorantly attributed the inflation to the fierce upward betting in the Stock Exchange. They did not reflect that this stimulation was exactly balanced by the equal effort of those who accepted the converse of the proposition, and labored with like interest to beat gold down; nor see that these surface flies had nothing to do with the impulsion of the wheel.

Their legislation, therefore, was a lugubrious failure, and the forestallers at the hub were enabled, through their orators and journals, to make another outcry against the incapacity of Government, and to accuse the Act against gambling in time-sales as "an interference with the natural laws of trade." Doubtless, the sudden stoppage of "quotations" favored the schemes of those who had hived the treasure; but gold would have risen all the same without the Treasury bill; and it was a sheer piece of luck to the conspirators that they had acquired its control, and were prepared to "put it up," just as the bill against time-sales happened to be passed. He who has engaged to deliver an article on a given day must, if he have none, buy of those who have it; and if those who have it hold all, the buyer, instead of a purchaser, becomes a victim.

Such is the case with gold to-day. It has been artfully withdrawn from "the natural laws of trade;" and unless some remedy be devised to check the designs of the nefarious conspirators who manage it, it may be "put up" to 400; and while the Government is sunk in debt through enormous purchases, the poor man's pound of meat will cost him 80 cents, his ten-cent loaf will shrink to one-third its former size, and tea and coffee will be known to him only through tradition.

These being the facts, the question presents itself how long the public will endure this juggling with its miseries, and how long the Government will suffer such a conspiracy against its interest. It is manifest that the cancer cannot be resisted by ordinary legislation. Palliatives and surface remedies have been tried without effect, so we must resort to the scalpel and extirpate the cause. We do not mean by this that we should hang the forestallers (which the exasperated people will be apt to do themselves should gold be "put" much higher,) but to annihilate gold itself, so far as it is a medium of traffic, and to allow the currency to healthily assume its place. The only real use we have for gold, at present, is for importations and for duties; let us, then, reform our foreign policy, and pass a Non-Intercourse Act against all foreign powers who are not ready to allow us to revive our commerce by the withdrawal from the rebels of belligerent rights. If those powers refuse, and we are to continue to relinquish our commerce through such injustice, let us at least make an offset to the outrage, and save ourselves the vital drain which the one-sided magnetism is virtually inflicting. As the case stands now, we present the strange spectacle of a strong man opening his veins to see how long he can live without blood. Nearly all of our gold goes abroad for useless luxury, and the remainder is required at home to meet the duties on articles which we had better either produce for ourselves or do without. It is through the demand thus created that gold is forced up and prices trebled on every necessary of life it is supposed to represent.

When this latter evil shall have exceeded the limits of forbearance, the time will have come for the remedy to be applied. If, therefore, we are not to be allowed to resume our commerce, which would of itself invigorate our finances and restore our credit, we should at once close our ports, double our taxes, and make our currency the sole medium of purchase. Prices would then become uniform, and gold being of no active use, would remain quietly in bank without a market price. The gold required to meet the interest on the public debt might then be easily obtained. The supply from California, in case of an act of non-exportation, would be largely in excess, or it could be procured by loan from Russia, or other friendly powers. This is the only sensible way to deal with gold. Give it a preference, in any shape, over the Government currency, and you at once exaggerate its value; and all the laws, and all the Chases and Fessendens in the Universe cannot prevent that inequality from disturbing prices. So long as it has a special use among us, it will be preferred to the currency, because of that use. Its rate will consequently be advanced, and a similar advance will be levied upon all actual values, and all the necessaries of the people. The true remedy, therefore, is, the resumption of our commerce on the ocean, and the subsequent payment of duties with the currency alone; or, failing that, an immediate non-intercourse act if the homeless rebel corsairs should be sustained against us. Of the two alternatives, we are free to say we much prefer the latter. It is the most thorough and manly; and it is also the most rapid way to recover our prosperity and self-respect.

It will be objected that France and England might, in retaliation for non-intercourse, recognize the Confederacy and raise the blockade. It is not unlikely that they would; but does any one believe in the face of the experiences of the war, that the rebels would be benefited by such a course? Their ports have already been sufficiently open to enable them to obtain all the material of war they want; and they have put more cruisers on the sea than we have had commerce to feed their rapacity. The only effects, therefore, which would follow the raising of the blockade, would be to debauch the rebels with an enervating luxury, and deprive them of that vigorous simplicity which has made every man a soldier. We have had our ports open; and lo! the vital drain, the false prosperity and softened virtue of the North! Does any one dispute we would not have hewn our way further toward the heart of the rebellion if our ports had been closed, and we were sternly depending on ourselves?

As to any war which might result from a declaration of Non-Intercourse, we can afford to treat the prospect with contempt. There are always too sides to a war, and the first question of each party is—What do we risk? Our answer is, that whenever we make up our minds to relinquish commerce, France and England are practically at our mercy. Well, our commerce is already gone, and it cannot be restored until France and England, and all the other European Powers, which unadvisidly follow in their wake, refuse to give shelter to the portless pirates who have either burned or affrighted it from the ocean. If less than half a dozen confederate corsairs have done this to our enormous trade, let us ask ourselves what would be the fate of French and English commerce before the ceaseless ravages of our innumerable privateers? It is well to remember, also, that while commerce is a vital interest with Western Europe, it is to us a matter of secondary moment. With England especially, it is the very breath of life, and no British Administration could remain in power three months, which caused its loss, through a war with a great maritime power like the United States. The British Ministry have always evinced a consciousness of this; and at the very time they were granting belligerent shelter to their slave allies, and threatening war for the seizure of the Trent, they were shaking with a secret dread that the United States would make war on them. Had our Government, on these occasions, threatened non-intercourse as an alternative for piracy, and quoted British practice in reply to British bluster, the country would have been out of its troubles long and long ago.

Again, as to foreign war, let us imagine France and England in accord, and endeavoring to attack us with an army of three hundred thousand men. To land that number of effective troops would require the embarkation from Europe, in the way of sailors, teamsters, navvies, sappers and miners, of some six hundred thousand men. The extent of their line of communication with Europe—which would be their base of supplies—would be at least three thousand miles, and be liable always to the assaults and interruptions of our fleets. But admit such an army to be landed, what would become of it before the hosts which a thoroughly inspired people would array against it? Opposed by the new science of earthworks in defense, we have not yet made our march to Richmond. How many miles, then, could this invading force hope to penetrate this land against the resistance of a united North?

As to the danger of our sea-coast cities *that* makes the lightest call of all, on our concern. Our floating batteries and harbor rams would have an immense advantage over any iron-clads built light enough to cross the ocean; and we have but to remind ourselves also, that against the new methods of harbor and maritime defense, we have not yet succeeded in burning or capturing the third-rate sea-coast cities of Wilmington, Charleston and Mobile. Small fear, therefore, for Boston, Portland or New York, or even for the feeblest harbor on our coast.

Thus we have in our hands all the advantages of aggression, all the superiorities of defence; and yet we sit tamely down, enduring the most atrocious wrongs, without any resolute effort at retaliation. We believe, therefore, that forbearance has reached its utmost limit; and, believing, moreover, that the operations of our interior trade, and the army purchases of the Government, cannot be continued under the blighting machinations of the gold conspirators, we propose to adopt the only remedy that is really equal to their full correction. We insist upon it that less than this we cannot do.

We have not been in favor of the foreign policy of the Administration; but we will be glad to support Mr. Lincoln, if he will promptly demand from foreign powers the recall of belligerent rights from our revolted citizens, or if he will declare the alternative of non-intercourse in case it be refused. If Mr. Lincoln will not thus vindicate the nation, and exhibit a dignified resentment, we are for any Union candidate who will. The nation is in fighting trim; and should war result, as we are sure it will not, from our just demand, we could call our frigates home, and through an alliance offensive and defensive with the Dominican and Mexican Republics, expel monarchy from this continent, and sweep the British and Spanish West Indies into our fold, where they belong.

GOV. STONE.

False Charges Refuted.

The friends of Governor Stone of Iowa feel indignant at statements published in the New York *Tribune* and Cincinnati *Gazette* respecting the part taken by the Governor in the Baltimore Convention to which he was a delegate. He is charged "with speaking when he had been decided out of order by the President, of being hissed, of rendering himself ridiculous, of persistent yelling in defiance of calls to order, of making himself a nuisance, and many other things, all of which were false and scandalous."

On this subject the St. Louis *Democrat* says: "The imputation is, that Governor Stone, sought to disturb the harmony of the Convention. The facts are that Gen. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution for the nomination of Lincoln and *Hamlin* by acclamation. This was of course unacceptable to the friends of the other candidates, especially for the Vice-Presidency. Many Western men were enthusiastic for Andy Johnson. To defeat Cameron's proposition, as was natural therefore, a determined resistance was made to it by the Western representatives in the Convention, and in the end, the contest, so far as there was any contest about it, resolved itself pretty much into a matter of rivalry between the East and the West. In this contention Governor Stone might be said to have led the Western interests. In what he did he received the encouragement of Western representatives generally, and therefore, the strictures of Eastern critics was not only unjust toward him, but an attack upon the Western delegation."

The Desmoines *Register* makes this statement of the case, which, we presume, is the unvarnished truth:

Governor Stone was appointed a member of the Committee on Resolutions, and did not participate in any of the proceedings of the Convention until the time arrived for nominating a candidate for President. By a preconcerted arrangement with a lot of Pennsylvania and New England delegates, Gen. Simon Cameron had been selected to offer a resolution nominating Lincoln and Hamlin together by acclamation, hoping to carry the latter through under the impulse of enthusiasm created by the name of the former. Accordingly, after Mr. Delano, of Ohio, had submitted a motion to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for President, General Cameron thrust forward his *written* motion as a substitute, to re-nominate both incumbents of the Presidential and Vice Presidential offices. This substitute was received with cries of "No!" "No!" from all parts of the house. For a few moments no one seemed to know what should be done with Cameron's motion. Great confusion ensued, in the midst of which Gov. Stone obtained the floor and moved to lay the substitute on the table. This was loudly seconded from all parts of the Convention, and carried by a large majority. Still retaining the floor, and in order to show his motion had been made with no unfriendly intention toward President Lincoln, Gov. Stone moved to nominate President Lincoln by acclamation. This, of course, was just what Cameron and his friends *did not want*. They feared that if Lincoln's name should be put through separately, Hamlin's could not be. Hence Thad. Stevens of Pennsylvania called for the ayes and nays on every motion intended to damage the Cameron game, and the opposition as tenaciously insisted on a division of the question. In order to secure the latter end, the delegations from the West loudly called upon Gov. Stone, who still held the floor, not to yield, but to insist upon his motion. As quietly as possible he complied with their wishes, and after he had accepted of the suggestion of Mr Raymond, of New York, that the vote be taken by call of the States, the motion of Gov. S. was adopted, and the balloting proceeded. This was the sum total of his offense, and for it he has been subjected to the abuse of letter writers who intentionally misrepresented him. It might have been a bold responsibility for a delegate from a Western border State to assume to meet the Ex-Secretary of War from Pennsylvania and defeat the plan which the latter had so cunningly concocted, to cut off the possible nomination of a War Democrat for Vice President; but the responsibility was assumed, the Convention stood by Gov. Stone in this action, and the direct result of his efforts was the nomination of Andy Johnson for the second place upon the ticket. Far from being hissed by the delegates, Gov. Stone's motions were cheered, and he was throughout enthusiastically sustained.

The Western delegates were thrust into the extreme back part of the room, and labored under great disadvantages. Governor Stone is blessed with a pair of good lungs, and in the confusion, he made good use of them, and was greatly instrumental in breaking up the cunning game of the Pennsylvanian and his eastern friends. The correspondents state what are simply *lies* when they state that he was hissed or treated by the Convention in any other than a respectful manner. After the Convention had adjourned, scores of delegates took him by the hand, and thanked him for what they denominated his "pluck" in adhering to his motions, and facing down the clamor raised by Cameron and his toadies.

At the Republican State Convention at Desmoines last week, Mr. Tracy, of Burlington, offered the following, which was adopted with cheers:

Resolved, That the people of this State cordially approve the course of the Iowa delegation, and each and every one of them, in the Baltimore Convention, and recognize that by their efforts and fidelity the martyr-patriot, Johnson, was associated with the tried and faithful Lincoln—a ticket which commands the approval of the entire country, and will doubtless receive the vote of every State in the Union.

WESTERN NEWS.

WISCONSIN.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Beloit College was held on Monday last. Prof. Blaisdell takes the chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy; Prof. Bushnell of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Rev. Mr. Pettibone is continued as Financial Agent. The degree of A. B. was voted to Messrs. A. O. Wright, E. P. Bacon and A. M. May now in the hundred days service.

The Mineral Point *Tribune* has been leased to Major George H. Otis, late of the 3d Regiment. Of course it will be a loyal paper.

The amount of personal property at Madison for 1864 is returned by the Assessors at $1,180,154.58.

The Eau Claire *Free Press* says a new channel has been made in the Eau Claire for running lumber; that it is impossible for steamboats of any burthen to navigate the Chippewa; that Robert Graham was drowned in the Eau Claire while driving logs.

The chinch bug is in Walworth county attacking corn as well as small grains. Farmers are selling their sheep on account of the prospective scarcity of food.

The flouring mill of P. M. Perkins at Burlington was burned on Sunday last. Loss $30,000.

Col. Utley, of the 22d regiment, has resigned on account of ill health, and has reached his home at Racine.

The Racine *Journal* says the body of Jacob Keghrer of that city, a man about thirty years old, and an excellent mechanic, was found in the river on Monday. His death is supposed to have been accidental.

According to the last School Census, Outagamie county contains 4,220 school children.

Two fires on the morning of the 5th destroyed property to the amount of $10,000, in Fon Du Lac, belonging to Mr. Amory, Rupp & Co., C. S. Tucker, Strockle & Grabbee, Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher.

Wool is selling at 80@86c in Monroe.

The Janesville *Gazette* records a severe blow at Lima, in Rock county, on Saturday afternoon last. Forest and fruit trees were broken off and uprooted, and more or less damage was done to buildings and fences. Nobody was hurt.

The prospect for a railroad between Platteville and Calamine are brighter than ever.

The two Union papers at Prairie du Chien have been consolidated, the *Standard Bearer* being merged into the *Union*.

IOWA.

G. W. Ensign, of Des Moines, recently sold his trotting mare Fannie to a Chicago gentleman for $1,100.

The McGregor *News* says thousands of sheep have come into that section of Iowa within a few days.

The grading for the extension of the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad has been completed to Cedar Rapids.

A thorough bred Spanish merino ram at Iowa City recently yielded twenty-four lbs. of wool. A big clip!

The Oskaloosa *Herald* of the 7th says, some five or six weeks ago H. C. Smith, of Whiteoak, accidentally stabbed himself with a pocket-knife below the knee, and severed some of the principal blood vessels in that region. Unable to check the bleeding otherwise the surgeon tied up the main artery of the leg above the knee. This, however, was of no ultimate avail, as mortification set in, and the poor man was taken to his long home one day last week. He was an upright, respectable citizen, and his death is a loss not only to his own family, but to the community at large.

The Dubuque *Times* says that during the last week, two rafts of lumber, one of 400,000 and the other of 500,000 feet, have arrived at Eagle Point.

Gov. Stone has gone South to Sherman's Army to look after the condition of the Iowa soldiers.

The Government Pension Agent at Des Moines disbursed to pension claimants during the month of March of this year, the sum of $55,706.06; in April $27,013 18; in May $10,371.94; and in June $21,204.60

All through the State we hear the most flattering accounts of the corn crop.

Dubuque was visited by a hurricane last Wednesday which blew down trees in the streets, and tore the roof completely off the Fifth Ward School House, a very large building, damaging it to the amount of nearly three thousand dollars.

A proposition has been suggested to the Appleton *Crescent* for the erection of a monument in Outagamie county, on which shall be inscribed the name and place of residence of every soldier from that county who shall fall in battle during the present war.

An old man named H. Norton, of intemperate and dissolute habits, fell down a flight of stairs in Beloit, a number of days since, and was killed.

MINNESOTA.

The Gilmen Foundry at St. Paul, with all its valuable machinery, patterns, etc., was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. The loss is placed at $40,000. There were a large quantity of valuable patterns, the accumulation of a dozen years.

Parties have left St. Paul to operate the Cottonwood coal mines. Considerable delay was experienced in procuring a proper supply of machinery, but everything looks favorable for an active raid into the coal beds. A military post has been established at the mines, and no intermission will now be suffered until the black diamonds are dug out and got into merchantable order. Secretary Usher, of the Department of the Interior, has written a letter to Hon. Wm. Window stating that the settlement of the claim of the sufferers by the Sioux outbreak in 1862, is progressing as rapidly as possible.

Rumors of Another Kentucy Invasion.

[From the Louisville Journal, July 14th.]

Kentucky is again becoming excited. Wild rumors of fearful invasion are afloat, and they multiply every hour. Eastern Kentucky is in a blaze of excitement. The wealthy citizens are collecting their movable property, and hurrying with it to the more central portions of the State. Rumors on the street, rumors by the panic stricken refugees, rumors by letters, and rumors by private telegrams, reach us in the bewildering confusion, and, if we give credit to them all, the invasion of Kentucky would assume proportions as fearful and indefinite as the startling invasion of the east. So often has our State been thrilled with such wild reports, that we accept all of the stories with extreme caution, and learn to look the fact calmly and squarely in the face. Many of the rumors are too improbable to be true—they are but the vivid imaginations and hasty conclusions of bewildered minds and timid hearts, repeated, and deeply colored by the repetition, by a frightened people. It is said that Buckner, at the head of a formidable force, is threatening the State, if he has not already crossed the border. The force is variously estimated from ten to fifteen thousand men. It is argued and with an appearance of plausibility, that the movement of Buckner is intended to be in concert with the invasion in the East. While Early and Breckinridge marshal their thousands in front of Washington and thunder at the gates of the Capital, Buckner, with a force ample to sweep everything before him, is to strike at Sherman's communications, capture Louisville and Cincinnati, and scatter wild dismay throughout the North. Such is the argument, and such may possibly be the programme, but we cannot believe it. The Confederacy is reduced to a desperate extremity, yet we do not believe that they will hazard a movement so desperate, with nothing to insure its success but the faint fluttering of feeble hope. We give the rumors in the form that they reach us. We have made diligent inquiry, but cannot learn how much truth they contain. The reports are too excited; every breath of air is freighted with imagination and exaggeration. Buckner may be threatening the State, but we are assured that there is no cause for immediate alarm. Gen. Burbridge has a formidable force organized to meet any invading army, and his gallant soldiers will stand like a wall of adamant between Kentucky and her foes. We have taken pains to perfect every arrangement to obtain early and reliable news, and, when any real apprehensions of alarm exist, we will speedily lay the facts before the public. We trust that our military authorities will afford us every facility in their power to aid us in the accomplishment of our purpose. Reliable news of the worst character cannot prove half so damaging as the wild, startling and improbable rumors that daily gain currency.

☞ In Nevada they disfrancise all who have been rebels. We trust to see this same rule prevail in all parts of the country. No man who has raised his hand against the country should ever be permitted to return to it.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 16, 1864.

The money market has been comparatively quiet to-day, and the applications for loans less than for a long time past. This is owing to the general suspension in speculations, influenced by the panic which the markets have been undergoing for the last three or four days. The supply of money is abundant, but if were three times more so, it would not give a dollar to speculators. They are to be accommodated no more.

There is a general appreciation in prices of produce to-day, influenced by the advance in gold. It is rallying from the extreme depression which overtook it yesterday. Another day may give prices another direction.

Exchange is firm and scarce to-day, at ¼ discount buying; par selling. If there should not be more thrown on the market by means of shipments or otherwise before Tuesday or Wednesday, or even before, the quotations will doubtless be advanced to par buying; ¼ prem. selling.

The gold quotations in New York have been less fluctuating to-day than yesterday. The following are the quotations as telegraphed to James Boyd, Esq.:

10:10 a. m.	[illegible]	1:00 p. m.	[illegible]
10:30 a. m.	[illegible]	2:30 p. m.	[illegible]
12:30 m.	[illegible]	2:35 p. m.	[illegible]

Commercial dispatches of a latter hour than the above quotations put the price at [illegible]@250, and tending downwards.

Here the market opened at 245, advanced to 255, and closed quiet but firm at 250. The transactions to-day were larger than usual, and the largest brokers bought heavily. Silver firm at [illegible]. 5-20's firm and in request.

MR. FESSENDEN AMONG THE BANKERS.—In regard to the results of the interview on Wednesday between Mr. Fessenden and the Associated Bank Committee, the New York *Times* (money article) says:

The Associated Bank Committee met Mr. Fessenden this forenoon, and indicated their readiness to recommend unanimously to the Associated Banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, to inscribe $50,000,000 to the credit of the United States Treasurer, conditioned that the money be drawn for directly upon these Banks, *for disbursement* to the public creditors. They also reported that these advances might be covered by the Government with 7.30 per cent. 3 years Treasury Notes, half-yearly interest in Currency, *and not a Legal Tender for their face*, to bear date from the inscription of the credit on the books of the Banks. In making this particular recommendation, as to the nature and tenor of the security to be taken from the Government, the Bank Committee, we understand to have been governed by two very sensible and timely considerations: first, that they should require no Treasury paper from the Government of a legal tender form, the possible use of which might imply an expansion of the United States currency. As scarce as greenbacks are known at present to be in all the Atlantic markets, the majority of the Bank Committee believe that the pressure for this class of circulation has its compensating advantages for the public credit and the public good, at large, and that nothing should be done by the new Secretary, on their suggestion, to cheapen the value, much less increase the volume of greenbacks. The relief of the money pressure, now complained of on the Corn Exchange and some other circles, they hold to be a secondary consideration to the reduction of the markets for produce and merchandise, which have been recklessly advanced by speculation, on the false calculation that more greenbacks must be issued to carry on the Government.

The second point made by the majority of the committee is that the Secretary should not be required to cover or reimburse the advances of the banks by the sale, at present, at low figures, of any portion of his Gold bearing Funded Stocks. Such a negotiation would at once cheapen the general credit of the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States—already too low in the market, the large premium on Gold being taken into account—besides creating an invidious discrimination against the recent takers and present holders at the same description of Stock. [illegible]

Mr. Fessenden has not yet decided the point made by the Banks that they must, to the extent of their negotiations or advances, become the depositories of the Treasury, the same as the National Banks and the Sub-Treasury Office, to be drawn upon in due course of business. That they are otherwise unable at present to accommodate the Government we have no question. They have no money in the shape of greenbacks to lend to their ordinary dealers in moderate much less to the Government in large sums. They are reduced to $16,000,000 of greenbacks to [illegible], and are [illegible] practically poorer in greenbacks than in gold or silver, and this fact explains the pressure for money from the produce exchange, from the hoarders of foreign merchandise and from other parties who are fostering speculations based on the unwarranted rise in gold and exchange.

The *Tribune's* money article says: The proposition of the banks to lend Mr. Fessenden $50,000,000 has not been accepted. They stipulate that the money shall be paid to the credit of the government and be drawn against direct instead of passing through the Sub-Treasury or National Banks. It is proposed to pay for the 7-30's in 5 per cent interest bearing notes, a process which would give the banks an increase of interest, but the Government little money. Mr. Fessenden has not come to increase the interest upon old only, but to get fresh money, and failing to succeed with the banks may appeal to the people. With a proper rate of interest he would succeed, a bank contraction be forced, and deposits used to foster speculation at the cost of the government be turned to the service of the Treasury.

If the Government will offer the people the rate to be had in open market, the money will be forthcoming. Mr. Cisco once paid 1 ₩ cent ₩ month, and rendered the Government valuable service in the act. It was paid in an emergency, and saved the National credit. The policy of the Treasury Department is [illegible] discussed among financial and business men, and [illegible] by parties trading on borrowed capital, who see nothing but ruin ahead if the Treasury discontinues the manufacture of paper money and depends upon loans and taxes. In the opinion of a large class of bankers, the national finances cannot be restored to soundness, and the Treasury be successfully managed, until the money market is relieved from the load of temporary debt made by the Government in the form of certificates of indebtedness and interest-bearing notes. One great obstacle is the one year certificates, now selling at 94, equal to 18 per cent per annum interest in currency to the buyer, and more tempting than the proposed 7.30s to those who deal in Federal stocks at all. As long as these are paid without limit, and at such a large discount, contractors will be shy of the Government unless at enormous rates, under which the Treasurer must steadily proceed to utter disorder. With this class of scrip removed from the banks and insurance companies, the future would be comparatively easy. To get rid of these, there seems but one course: the negotiation of a popular loan of $200,000,000 of long gold-bearing 6 per cents, making these certificates equal to greenbacks in payment. This step would of course depreciate for a time the market value of the Federal bonds, but it would also be fatal to speculators and force prices down, and so reduce the expenses of the Government to a degree which would give some value to its funded debt. Returning to borrowing in place of manufacturing money, means loss to all who have bought upon the theory that the manufacture of money was the only resource. As loss at some time is certain to come, and as the Treasury will probably not soon be found in more embarrassment than in July, 1864, no better time can be found to adopt the right policy for the Government than this, letting those who have traded upon its disasters make their escape in their own way.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following were the closing prices for each July 16, 1864, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, 34 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	132½		Quicksilver	[illegible]	
C. & N. W.	[illegible]		C. & T.	[illegible]	
C. & N. W. (pfd)	[illegible]		Reading	[illegible]	
Erie (com)	[illegible]		Hudson River	[illegible]	
Erie pfd	[illegible]		Ill. Cent.		
C. & P.	[illegible]		U. S. 6 ₩ cent war loan bonds	99	
C. & R. I.	[illegible]		U. S. 6 ₩ cent 5-20 coupons	[illegible]	
M. S. (com)	[illegible]		U. S. 6 ₩ cent bonds 1881	[illegible]	
M. S. (gtd.)			U. S. 7.3-10 Treasury Notes	[illegible]	
P. F. W. & C.	[illegible]		U. S. 1 yr. certf	[illegible]	
M. C.	[illegible]		American gold	[illegible]	
C. & A. (com.)	[illegible]				
C. & A. (pfd.)	[illegible]				
R. I.	[illegible]				
Ill. Cent. scrip	[illegible]				
B. & Q.	[illegible]				

First Board, dull. No Second Board Saturday.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 16, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	
Barley	[illegible]	
Flax seed	[illegible]	
Grass seed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides	[illegible]	[illegible]
High Wines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]

The upward tendency in gold to-day caused a rapid reaction in the general produce markets, and we have to record higher prices again.

Flour ruled more active and steady at yesterday's quotations, with sales of about 1,800 brls, at $11.37½ for white winter extras; $10.00 for red winter extra; and $9.00@11.00 for common to very choice spring extras—the market closing firm after the receipt of the New York dispatches.

The Wheat market opened quiet, but as soon as advices were received from New York it became buoyant and active at an advance of 8@10c per bushel on the closing prices of yesterday. There was an unusually active demand for No. 1 spring, principally on Canadian account, and the advance was more marked on this grade than on No. 2. New Red Winter Wheat is beginning to arrive freely from Indiana and Central Illinois, but the demand is light, and sales were made with great difficulty. Of all grades of Wheat, upwards of 200,000 bushels were sold to-day, at $2.10@2.18 for New No. 1 Red Winter in store; $2.[illegible] for No. 1 spring; $2.[illegible] for No. 2 spring; and $1.85@1.90 for Rejected spring—the market closing firm at $2.20 for No. 1 spring, and quiet at $2.09@2.10 for No. 2 spring.

Corn was 3@5c per bushel higher than at the close of 'Change yesterday, but there was less activity. About 100,000 bushels were sold at $1.31 for No. 1 Corn; $1.2[illegible]@1.31 for No. 2 Corn; and $1.2[illegible]@1.25 for Rejected Corn—the market for No. 2 closing steady at $1.30@1.30½.

Oats were steady and quiet, with sales of only about 4,00 bushels, at 76@78c for No. 1 Oats, 74@75c for No. 2 Oats, and 71@73c for Rejected Oats—the market closing quiet and steady. Rye and Barley were almost entirely neglected.

Highwines ruled steady and active, with sales of 1,100 bbls at $1.64@1.65—closing at those quotations.

Provisions remain dull. Mess Pork is generally held at $4[illegible], but we note a sale of 100 bbls good quality Burlington at $38.00. Lard is held at 18½@19c, without buyers.

The Wool market is less active, and very quiet—buyers and sellers being apart. The only reported was a lot of 10,000 lbs. good fleece, at $1.00

Salt is steady at $3.75 for Fine, delivered at cars. This is the dealer's quotations; but we understand that one of the agencies is selling in a small way, at $3.50.

Grain Freights are dull, with light engagements today at 6c for corn, and 6½c for wheat to Buffalo.

The Grocery market has been unusually quiet. Prices continue very firm, but with no advance on previous quotations, excepting on double A Portland Sugar, upon which, with a very light supply, we note an advance of ½c ₩ lb.

Lake Fish are in better supply, and prices somewhat easier, but with no quotable change.

Dried Apples are in very limited supply, and for choice lots prices have an upward tendency.

Green Salted Hides are in fair demand and firm. For Dry Flint the market is more active but with no quotable change.

Carbon Oil is very quiet, with light receipts; the market is very firm at $1.05@1.08 ₩ gal. Linseed Oil is fair request, and firm at $1.80@1.85 ₩ gal.

In Beef Cattle there has been a good demand for medium to good medium grades, strictly for army use. The previous quotations of the market have been fully sustained. The entered sales amount to 1,215 head at $3.75@7.00, principally at $5.50@6.50 per 100 lbs.

In Hogs the market has been dull and inactive. There were in the yards this morning about 2,300 head. The entered sales amount to 1,107 head, at $8.25@10.00 chiefly at $9.00@10.00 per 100 lbs. There has been no change on the previous quotations of the market.

LATER.

In the afternoon the Wheat market fluctuated very materially. Private dispatches quoted gold in New York as high as 260, and, immediately afterwards, No. 2 Spring Wheat was run up to $2.15. Towards the close, however, further advices from New York were less favorable to high prices—gold being quoted at 248, and Wheat ran down again—falling as low as $2.08 for No 2 Spring, and closing at $2.09@2.09½. There was nothing done in Corn, Oats, or Highwines.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

SATURDAY Evening, July 16.

There is no change to note in the Dry Goods market to-day. It is steady and firm, and the transactions quite large. Dispatches from New York say that the market is firm there. The fluctuations in the gold market affect Dry Goods but very slightly, especially cotton fabrics. They may arrest the upward tendency of quotations while they last, but nothing more.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Saturday, July 16.

UP—Prop Hunter; bark Watson, Metopolis, Chicago, Invincible; brig Banner; schr Cornelia, Grapeshot, Atheman, Stell, Hannah, Barbarian, Water Witch.

DOWN—Prop Oneida; brig Rasotes, Republic. Wind S. W.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 16, 1864.

LUMBER—Received yesterday 3,358,000 feet. Market has been rather quiet, and is still suffering from the want of dock room. Prices rule firm and unchanged.

SHINGLES—Received yesterday 20,000. Market very firm and with a strong upward tendency. Receipts small and inadequate.

LATH—Received yesterday 555,000 pcs. In fair demand and unchanged.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo Son and Heir from Severn River, Canada, sold by Goodwillie, 160,000 feet lumber, stock and white boards, at $22.00;—Cargo Schr Algoma, from Green Bay, sold by Clouse, 150,000 feet rafted lumber, boards, at $19.00 or 20.00 as per quality developed;—150,000 shaved A's shingles at $4.20;—Cargo Schr Fortune, from Towas Bay, sold by Wood, 180,000 feet common boards at $21.50.

The following are the yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear, ₩ M.	[illegible]
Second Clear, ₩ M.	[illegible]
Third Clear, ₩ M.	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards, dry	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, Clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Common do	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ₩ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ₩ 1,000 pcs.	[illegible]
Posts, ₩ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

TO LUMBER INSPECTORS.

According to an advertisement to be found in another column, a meeting of Lumber Inspectors will be held on Monday evening next, at Franklin Emery's office.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending July 16, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING July 16, 1864.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city, during the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weekly receipts since June 4, 1864:

	Beeves, No.	Hogs, No.
Week ending July 16	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending July 9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending July 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending June 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending June 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending June 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending June 4	[illegible]	[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs ₩ 100 lbs.
Mich. Cent. and Mich. S., large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars of 719	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Mich. Cent. and Mich. S., large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars of 26 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne cars, 24 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO PITTSBURGH.

Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. cars of 24 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Southern, large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
do cars of 26 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rates to Dunkirk $3.00 ₩ car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk [illegible] less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city, during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to 3,103 head. This is 94 head less than were received last week, and 654 head less than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The market has been in unusually limited supply during the past week; but excepting good medium grades for army consumption, the receipts have been fully equal to the demand. There is still a want of confidence among shippers to our Eastern markets, even at the present rates, and the bulk of extra droves received during the week have been shipped through on owners account.

The following are the closing prices of the market this evening upon which no change has been made since last Saturday:

CLOSING PRICES.

Prime to extra, shipping grades	[illegible]
Medium to prime, army grades	[illegible]
Thin steers, cows and coarse oxen	[illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING, July 16.—The receipts of Beef Cattle at all the yards for the week ending to-day amount to 3,103 head, or 93 head less than the receipts of the week previous. The market has been more than usually quiet, and but for the demand which has existed for the Potomac and Western armies, the state of trade must have been of the dullest imaginable description. Thus the only demand has been for good medium cattle, and towards the conclusion of the week the lower grades of medium were in slight request, but entirely for army use. The usual buyers for our Eastern markets have held off almost altogether, even at the present reduced rates of the market, so that the bulk of extra grades of stock have been shipped through on owners' account. Previous to Wednesday the market was thoroughly inactive, with very light receipts, and even on that day the amount of stock, on hand, was less than 900 head. The only sale of really prime grade was made by Clarke & Tilden of 96 head Iowa steers, averaging 1,361 lbs, at $7.00 gross. On Thursday, the principal market day of the week, although the weather was most favorable for business, the market was but moderately active, with no improvement in the previous rates of the market. That there should have been any advance in prices could scarcely be expected, seeing that not only have the Eastern markets for some weeks past shown a decline from the previous high rates which had obtained, but that the general feeling prevalent among all classes of buyers appears to be that cattle will pay for feeding and selling well at lower rates, and be more likely to meet with that regular and easy sale which, for the interests of all concerned, are the most desirable.

The market opened this morning with about 1,300 head of cattle on sale in the various yards, which included the receipts of to-day. These consisted mainly of medium grades, the proportion of extra or even prime shipping cattle being extremely small. The further depression, which, unexpectedly, characterized yesterday's market at Albany, caused still more caution among shippers, the result of which is that but one sale of shipping cattle has been made, the remainder will be shipped through on owner's account. The entered sales, at the various yards, amount to 1,215 head, of which number about 1,050 head have been taken on army account, and the remainder by speculators and butchers. There is still a good demand for army cattle, one firm alone stating that they require for the ensuing week about 1,000 head of fair medium, and about 1,000 head of good medium grades, for the Potomac and Western armies. All other descriptions of stock are quiet, with a very limited sale. The market closed this evening tolerably firm at the quotations of the market on Saturday last.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Walwork & M.	Nicoles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Childs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	C. Kahn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	Webb & Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fear	O'Shea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moody	Wall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	C. Kahn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hough	Macpherson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foster & Co.	Enwright	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Vaughn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilson & Co.	Webb & Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enwright	Chapin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stephens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gridley	Shelley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conklin	Webb & Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conger	Enwright	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walwork & M.	Webb & Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thompson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Hughes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bixby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	C. Kahn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Earle	Vaughan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	J. Hughes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooley & Eldridge	Webb & Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gregory	Bierstadt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Moore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	C. Kahn, Jr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Lazer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS.

The total receipts of Hogs during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to 12,331 head. This is 4,528 head less than were received last week, and 694 head more than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	12,331

With a diminution of nearly one-third of the receipts of last week the market has also declined from the quotations of last Saturday evening 25@30c ₩ 100 lbs. The disturbances in Maryland has somewhat affected the demand, especially for Baltimore and Washington.

The following are the closing prices of the market this evening as compared with last week:

CLOSING PRICES.

	THIS WEEK.	LAST WEEK.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to prime qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to medium qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING, July 16.—There has been a considerable falling off in the supply of the market during the present week as compared with the previous receipts; but as compared with corresponding periods of former years we are so far considerably in advance. With the extraordinary supply for this market since April, it can hardly be expected that the remaining portion available for the summer months can be very large, and it is highly probable but that for the extraordinary prices which have been paid, our receipts since May would have been much less. Still with the experience of the past months of the year before us, it is extremely hard, if not impossible, to form any approximating idea of the resources of the Hog growing districts of the Northwestern States. That our supply should now fall off is but an inevitable result, considering that farmers are all busily employed, and with a short supply of hands, in harvesting their crops.

The fluctuations which have prevailed in the Eastern markets during the past fortnight, and the almost entire suspension of business in Maryland for some days, have produced more than ordinary changes in this market during the week; the result of which is seen in the decline of prices, as compared with last Saturday evening, of 25c per 100 lbs. It has, however, been gratifying to notice from day to day, that the receipts have been fairly disposed of at the current rates of the market. The supply of distillery fed Hogs has been above the average, and the most important sale of this class of hogs made during the week was made to-day, of 398 head, of very superior quality, averaging 285 lbs, at $10.00 ₩ 100 lbs, by McFaul to Hastings, to be shipped through to Louisville, Ky.

The receipts to-day were very limited and the entered sales amount to 1,107 head at $8.25@10.00, but chiefly at $9.00@10.00 per 100 lbs. Buyers have been less disposed to purchase than on yesterday, and there are still about 1,100 hogs remaining over unsold. The market closing dull at yesterday's quotations.

HOG SALES SINCE SATURDAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Martin	Gillett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	W M Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. F. Brown	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arnold	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherman	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moody	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McFaul	Hastings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Romp & Hough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherman H & F.	Gillett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Hose & Prentice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. D. Powell	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—The receipts during the week have been rather limited. There has been a fair demand for fat and stock Sheep, with no decline on the quotations of last Saturday's market. The following are the principal sales made during the week:

SHEEP SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Wagoner	Croal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walwork & M.	Goodman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heimy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & N.	O'Brian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Danby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hall	Brierstaff	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of 2c storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 16, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS—Dull. The engagements to-day were: To BUFFALO—Brig Young America and schr Corinthian, with wheat, at 6½c. PORT COLBORNE—Bark Winslow, with [illegible] "LAKE AND RAIL" FREIGHTS—There is very little doing and rates are steady. We quote:

Flour to Boston, lake and rail	[illegible]
Flour to New York, lake and rail	[illegible]
Provisions to New York, lake and rail, ₩ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Provisions to N. Y., all water, ₩ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Flour to Montreal, all water	[illegible]
Pork to Montreal, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Montreal, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Pork to Montreal, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Portland, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Boston, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Buffalo, all lake	[illegible]

The rates to Montreal, noted above, to be paid in gold or Canada currency.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Steady. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Montreal, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Buffalo, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, 4,1[illegible] brls; shipped, 3,7[illegible] brls. Market more active at yesterday's prices, but closing firmer. Sales to-day were: [illegible] WINTER EXTRAS—[illegible] brls white winter extra at $11.37½; RED WINTER EXTRAS—100 brls red winter extra at $11.00. SPRING EXTRAS—100 brls "Missouri" at [illegible]; [illegible] brls choice spring extra at [illegible]; [illegible] brls "Fletcher's Best" and [illegible] brls choice [illegible] "Amber Mills" [illegible]; 450 brls fair extra at $9.25; 100 brls "Lawrence" at [illegible].

Bran—[illegible] tons Bran in bulk at $2[illegible] on track.

WHEAT—Received to-day, 65,0[illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. Market more active and advanced [illegible] ₩ bu. Sales to-day were: SPRING WHEAT IN STORE—[illegible] [illegible]

CORN—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. [illegible]

OATS—Received to-day, 33,611 bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. [illegible] quiet at 76@77c for No. 1 Oats in regular houses.

RYE—Received to-day, 14,[illegible] bu. Market quiet. Sales to-day: [illegible]

BARLEY—Received [illegible]

ALCOHOL—Steady at [illegible]

BUTTER—Received to-day, [illegible] Market quiet and steady. We quote: Prime Dairy, in crocks and tubs [illegible]; Shipping Butter, in firkins [illegible]; Grease Butter [illegible]. Sales to-day: [illegible]

BAGGING—Market quiet and firm. [illegible] We quote: Stark A [illegible]; Monitor A, seamless [illegible]; Hamden A, seamless [illegible]; Beverly A, seamless [illegible]; Chicago A, seamless [illegible]; Longwood A [illegible]; Manchester A, sewed linen [illegible]; Corn Exchange A, sewed linen [illegible]; Extra Heavy A [illegible]; Empire City, sewed linen [illegible]; Garden City, sewed linen [illegible]; Burlaps, four bu [illegible]; Gunnies [illegible]; Flour Sacks [illegible]; Wool Sacks [illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible] We quote: Hamburg [illegible]; Western Reserve [illegible]; Western [illegible]

COFFEE—In common with the [illegible] market there is little doing, and prices are firm and unchanged. [illegible] We quote: Santos [illegible]; Java [illegible]; Rio, fair to good [illegible]; Rio, good to prime [illegible]

EGGS—In limited receipt and firm at [illegible]

FISH—[illegible] We quote: No. 1 Whitefish, ½ brl [illegible]; No. 2 Whitefish, ½ brl [illegible]; No. 1 Trout, ½ brl [illegible]; No. 1 Mackerel, new, ½ brl [illegible]; No. 2 Mackerel [illegible]; Family Mackerel, ½ brls [illegible]; Codfish, George's Bank, ₩ 100 lbs [illegible]; No. 1 Dried Herring, ₩ box [illegible]; Scaled Herring, ₩ box [illegible]; Pickled Herring, round [illegible]; No. 1 Lake Herring [illegible]; Dutch Herrings, ₩ keg [illegible]

FRUITS—Green Apples in fair supply and firm, but with no quotable change [illegible] We quote: Green Apples, ₩ brl [illegible]; Whortleberries, ₩ bu [illegible]; Cherries, ₩ bu [illegible]; Gooseberries, ₩ bu [illegible]; Currants, ₩ bu [illegible]; Lemons, ₩ box [illegible]; Oranges, ₩ box [illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—Apples in limited supply. [illegible] FOREIGN FRUITS in fair supply and firm. [illegible] We quote: Apples, southern, ₩ lb [illegible]; Apples, Michigan and Ohio [illegible]; Apples, N. Y. [illegible]; Raspberries [illegible]; Blackberries [illegible]; Cherries [illegible]; Unpared Peaches, halves [illegible]; Pared Peaches [illegible]

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Raisins—Layers, ₩ box [illegible]; Raisins—M. R., ₩ box [illegible]; Currants, ₩ lb [illegible]; Figs—Smyrna [illegible]; Almonds, soft [illegible]; Almonds, hard [illegible]; Prunes, Turkish, ₩ lb [illegible]; Pears, Bohemian [illegible]; Sardines, halves [illegible]; Sardines, quarters [illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, [illegible]. Sales to-day: 750 brls city at $1.65; [illegible] brls at $1.64 [illegible]

HIDES—Received [illegible] Market active and firm at previous quotations. We quote: Green Salted, trimmed [illegible]; Green, part cured, trimmed [illegible]; Dry Salted, trimmed [illegible]; Dry Flint, trimmed [illegible]; Calf, Green Salted, trimmed [illegible]; Kip and Calf Murrains [illegible]

LEATHER—Market moderately active and very firm at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—In fair supply and unchanged. We quote: Manilla Rope [illegible]; Pitch [illegible]; Hemp [illegible]; Rosin [illegible]; Turpentine [illegible]; Oakum [illegible]

CARBON OIL—With a light supply, there has been little done in the market. Prices rule firm and unchanged. We quote: White Oil, 115 to 120 test [illegible]; Straw Oil [illegible]; Benzole [illegible]

OILS—LINSEED OIL—Stocks generally light, with a nominal supply. Market firm and unchanged. LARD OIL—In good demand, with prices firm and unchanged. The market generally is moderately active and firm at previous quotations. We quote: Raw Linseed Oil [illegible]; Boiled Linseed Oil [illegible]; Olive Oil, bulk [illegible]; Whale Oil, W. B. [illegible]; Elephant Oil [illegible]; Bank Oil [illegible]; Lard Oil, pure leaf [illegible]; Machine Oil [illegible]; Sperm Oil [illegible]; Neatsfoot Oil [illegible]; Castor Oil [illegible]; Whitefish Oil [illegible]; Pickerel Oil [illegible]

POULTRY—Receipts small, and in moderate request. We quote: Dressed Chickens, ₩ doz [illegible]; Live Chickens [illegible]; Dressed Turkeys, ₩ lb [illegible]; Live Turkeys [illegible]; Pigeons, ₩ doz [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Received to-day, [illegible] Cut Meats, [illegible] brls Pork. Shipped to-day, [illegible] Cut Meats, 134 brls Pork, [illegible] lbs Lard. [illegible]

Mess Pork—Market unsettled. Sales, 100 brls Burlington Mess Pork at $38.00—generally held at [illegible]

Lard—Nominal. Sellers are asking [illegible] without buyers.

POTATOES—Receipts of old Potatoes almost nominal; with a good demand. At present quotations the market is very firm with an upward tendency. We quote: Neshannocks [illegible]; Peach Blows [illegible]; Mixed [illegible]; New Potatoes, ₩ brl [illegible]

RICE—Market quiet but very firm at previous quotations. We quote: Arracan [illegible]; Patna [illegible]; Rangoon [illegible]

SALERATUS—Firm and active. We quote: Babbitt's pure [illegible]; do best [illegible]; De Land's pure [illegible]; do healthy [illegible]; do chemical [illegible]

SEEDS—FLAX—[illegible] good Flax Seed at $[illegible]; [illegible] bags common at $2.78.

SUGAR—This has been one of the quietest days of the week. It would seem that the panic which in late among speculators in several branches has led buyers to suppose that this market must also suffer by a depreciation of prices, but with the small amount of Sugar in the market, and a very light supply, prices rule firm and unchanged, excepting A A Portland, upon which we note an advance of ½c per lb. We quote: Cuba [illegible]; Porto Rico [illegible]; A A Portland [illegible]; N. Y. refined, powdered and granulated [illegible]; White A [illegible]; Circle A [illegible]; Extra B [illegible]; White B [illegible]; Extra C [illegible]; Yellow C [illegible]

SYRUPS—Market very quiet and firm at previous quotations. We quote: N. Y. syrups [illegible]; Cuba Molasses [illegible]; New Orleans, new crop [illegible]

SALT—Received, 4,254 brls; shipped, 809 brls. Market steady. We quote: DOMESTIC—New Fine [illegible]; Old Fine [illegible]; Coarse [illegible]; Ground Solar [illegible]; Dairy, with sacks [illegible]; Dairy, without sacks [illegible]. FOREIGN—Turk's Island, ₩ sack [illegible]; Ground Alum, ₩ sack [illegible]. Sales to-day:—2,000 brls Onondaga Fine to arrive this month at $3.50 afloat—for Pittsburgh market.

SPICES—Market dull and firm at previous rates. We quote: Allspice, ₩ lb [illegible]; Cassia [illegible]; Cloves [illegible]; Nutmegs [illegible]; Pepper [illegible]

TALLOW—Received, 4,345 lbs; shipped [illegible] lbs. Market active and firm; but with a very inadequate supply. We quote: Prime City Packers [illegible]; Country [illegible]

TEA—Market very quiet and firm at previous rates. We quote: Young Hyson, inferior to common, ₩ lb [illegible]; do superior to fine [illegible]; do extra to choice [illegible]; Imperial, superior to fine [illegible]; do extra to choice [illegible]; Gunpowder, superior to fine [illegible]; do extra to choice [illegible]; Japan, natural leaf, fine to ex. fine [illegible]; Oolong, inferior to fine [illegible]; do extra to choice [illegible]; Souchong [illegible]

TOBACCO—Market firm with a strong upward tendency. There is a good demand for the better grades of goods, but inferior are rather quiet. Holders have not any disposition to sell excepting at full rates. We quote: FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO—Choice [illegible]; Medium [illegible]; Common [illegible]. SMOKING TOBACCO—Choice [illegible]; Medium [illegible]; Common, stems [illegible]. PLUG TOBACCO—Natural Leaf [illegible]; Half bright [illegible]; Choice Black, sound [illegible]; Medium, guaranteed [illegible]; Common [illegible]

WOOD—Receipts small, and in active demand. Market firm and unchanged. We quote: Beech ₩ cord [illegible]; Maple [illegible]

WOOL—In good supply, with less activity in the market. Prices rule very firm at previous quotations. We quote: Fine Light Fleece [illegible]; Medium Fleece [illegible]; Factory Tub Washed [illegible]; Coarse Fleece [illegible]. Sales to-day: 1,000 lbs good fleece at $1.00.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED July 16.

Stmr May Queen, Keith, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop J. Barber, Hopkins, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Napier, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop C. [illegible], Lincoln, [illegible] m lumber.
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Grand Traverse, [illegible] lumber.
Prop Chicago, Dodge, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark Cherubusco, Chamberlain, Oconto, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr [illegible], Perritt, Buffalo, [illegible] m shingles, from Harrisonville.
[illegible]
Schr Ellen, Vanderkoof, St. Paul's Pier, [illegible]
[illegible]
Scow Three Bells, Nibbs, Holland, [illegible]
Scow [illegible], Loup, Holland, [illegible]
Scow L. B. Goldsmith, Buchanan, [illegible]
Stmr Michigan, [illegible]

CLEARED

Stmr May Queen, Keith, [illegible]
Prop J. Barber, Hopkins, St. Joseph, [illegible]
Prop Favorite, Napier, St. Joseph, [illegible]
[illegible]
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Grand Traverse, [illegible]
Prop C. Mears, Blodgett, Lincoln, [illegible]
Bark Great West, McArthur, Buffalo, [illegible]
[illegible]
Schr Lydia Case, [illegible]
Schr Washington, [illegible]
Schr John Weber, [illegible]
Schr Jessie, Wright, St. Joseph.

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Hear what Dr. Van Zandt (one of the oldest and best Physicians, and most celebrated Oculist in the West) says in regard to the EUREKA:
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17, 1863.
Mr. Fisher has submitted to my inspection the recipe for making his Hair Restorative, and after a full examination of the different ingredients which enter into its preparation, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it (professionally speaking) a [illegible] compound, and [illegible] of the most valuable preparations of the kind now in use for changing the color of the hair and restoring [illegible]. I have examined and conversed with persons using the Eureka, and find that it does all that is proposed, cleansing, keeping the hair from falling out, and restoring it when gray.
WM. VAN ZANDT, M. D.
[From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 13, 1863.]
[illegible] of the reputation of Dr. Van Zandt indorses [illegible] the virtues of a preparation for the restoration of the color of the hair, or any other particular [illegible]. This he does, however, in a card published [illegible] by Mr. R. Fisher, and to which gray heads are [illegible].
BARNUM'S HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, MO., June 1, 1863.
R. FISHER—DEAR SIR: I have used one bottle of your Eureka Hair Restorative, and am fully satisfied. It does all that you claim for it, having restored my gray hair to its original color.
THERON BARNUM, Late of Barnum's Hotel.
The Agent might produce hundreds of other certificates from gentlemen and ladies that have used the Eureka, but thinks the above all sufficient.
ROBT. FISHER, Sole Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill., General Agents.
Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

Miscellaneous.

VINELAND LANDS.
To all Wanting Farms.
Large and thriving settlement, mild and healthful climate, 30 miles south of Philadelphia by railroad, [illegible]
It is now the most Improving Place East or West.
Hundreds are settling and building. [illegible] Address CHAS. K. LANDIS, Vineland Post Office, Cumberland, New Jersey.
[illegible]
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE [illegible]
[illegible] U. S. Marshal.
[illegible] GOLD COMPANY. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 3. New York, July 6th, 1864. [illegible] WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
[illegible] AND CUT GLASS. [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

4th National Bank
OF CHICAGO,
Designated Depository and Fiscal agent of the United States.
No. 4 South Clark street,
This Bank is now prepared to receive subscriptions for the new United States
10-40 BONDS
Interest five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in coin.
These Bonds are exempt from taxation, and at the present rate of premium on gold pay over
NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.
They may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest. Bonds deliverable at the time of subscription, if desired.
BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.
S. A. BRIGGS, Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL
BANK OF CHICAGO.
CAPITAL......$250,000.
This Bank having complied with all the provisions of the law, will on the 5th of July instant, commence business in its Banking Office,
154 Lake-st., Marine Bank Building.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
BENJAMIN F. PAGE, Vice Pres't.
CARL F. W. JUNGE, Cashier.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1864.
Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said Act.
Now therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.
[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-eighth day of June, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.
jy4-m...

EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 8 Broad St., New York City.
LEWIS EINSTEIN, ISAAC ROSENFELD, JR., EDWIN EINSTEIN.
Interest allowed on deposits, according to the state of the market from time to time. Deposits received, subject to drafts at sight, the same as in city banks. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Stocks, Bonds, Certificates of Indebtedness, Government Securities generally, and Gold bought and sold on commission.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO,
South West corner Lake and Clark-sts.
CAPITAL, paid in, - - - $600,000.
E. AIKEN, President.
SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Prest.
L. B. BRAINERD, Cashier.

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR ENGINE HOUSE.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, July 9th, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Tuesday, July 19th, at 11 A. M., for building a frame engine house on Maxwell street, near Canal street, according to specifications here on file.
The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids and no proposal will be accepted unless the bidder gives satisfactory evidence to the Board that he is competent, reliable and responsible.
Bids must be sealed, and directed to the Board of Public Works, indorsed "Proposal for Engine House."
J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
jy10-... Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.
OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, CHICAGO, ILL., July 8, 1864.
Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 22nd of July, 1864, for supplying Fresh Beef to the troops and prisoners at the following places:
Rock Island, Illinois,
Chicago, Illinois,
Quincy, Illinois,
Springfield, Illinois,
And at all Camps, Posts, Depots and Hospitals in the vicinity of the above named places.
The contract will commence August 1st, 1864, and end December 31st, 1864, or such shorter period as the Commissary General may direct.
The Beef must be of the first quality, and be delivered in equal portions of fore and hind quarters (necks and shanks excluded) in such quantities as may be required for the use of the Troops, and on such days as the Commissary may direct.
Proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee, as follows:
"We the undersigned hereby guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed with bonds in the sum of $20,000."
(Names of guarantors.)
"——"
"——"
To this must be attached a certificate signed by the U. S. District Judge or U. S. District Attorney, in form as follows:
"I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and are good and sufficient guarantors."
All bidders must give their names in full, also state their place of residence and business. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.
Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Separate bids will be received for each of the above named places, or one bid may include all of them.
Proposals must be IN DUPLICATE, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."
J. McL. TAYLOR, Major and C. S.
jy9-...

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company will commence the sale of COMMUTATION TICKETS
On and after July 1st,
Between the following Stations, under regulations as follows:

Between Chicago and	Miles.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
Summit	12	$25.00	$45.00	$79.00
Joys	17.6	28.00	50.00	95.00
Lemont	25.5	35.00	60.00	100.00
Lockport	32.5	40.00	65.00	105.00
Joliet	37.7	45.00	70.00	110.00

RULES AND REGULATIONS.
Tickets procured only at the Office of the Treasurer of the Company, in Chicago.
Commutation Tickets are issued either for One Year, for Six Months, or for Three Months, at the option of the applicant, commencing on the FIRST DAY OF ANY MONTH, and no deduction will be made for parts of months expired.
Tickets are not transferable under any circumstances, and are to be used only by the person named on the ticket; and no return of any part of the sum received therefor will be made in consequence of the inability of the person to use it.
Commuters are required to take out their tickets for the places where they reside, and they will show them to the Conductors whenever required, in the same manner as other passengers.
Tickets are good for all Passenger Trains stopping at the Stations for which they are issued, with the exception of any trains run by special arrangement. They give no exemption to the general rules and regulations of the Company, and confer no privilege of transporting any kind of Goods, Express matter, etc. other than ordinary personal baggage.
Tickets are not good even for one day after date of expiration, and Conductors are strictly ordered to examine all such Tickets on the SECOND DAY of each month, take up those that have expired, and charge the regular fare until a new Ticket is shown.
The Company reserve the right to put on or take off Trains, to alter the time of their arrival and departure at all Stations, whenever they may think such changes necessary, without returning any portion of the Commutation money.
Commuters will be required to subscribe to these Rules and Regulations when purchasing Tickets, and sign a contract to relieve the Company from all liability for damages that may be incurred by accident, either to themselves or baggage that they may be carrying with them.
☞ Each purchaser of a Commutation Ticket will be furnished with a copy of these Rules and Regulations.
ROBERT HALE, Gen'l Supt.
Chicago, June 29th, 1864. jy1-m... 1m

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Two Through Express Trains between CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK. Takes effect May 16, 1864.
NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.

Leave Cleveland at	9:00 A. M.*	and 9.10 P. M.†
Arrive Leavittsburgh	11.30 A. M.	" 10:53 P. M.
" Meadville at	1:40 P. M.	" 1:00 A. M.
" Corry at	3:22 P. M.	" 2:35 A. M.
" Salamanca at	5:15 P. M.	" 6:44 A. M.
" New York at	10:45 A. M.	" 9:45 P. M.
RETURNING.		
Leave New York at	7:00* A. M.	" [illegible] P. M.
Arrive Cleveland at	5:00 A. M.	" 6:30 P. M.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.
H. F. SWEETSER, Gen'l Sup't, Meadville, Pa.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
39 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN
Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.,
Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.
J. H. REED, 176 Pearl street, N. Y.
[illegible], Chicago.

Commission Merchants

J. W. POTTLE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
216½ South Water St., Chicago.

HARMON & DURKEE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Commercial Brokers, 8 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
CHARLES L. HARMON. HARVEY DURKEE.

Business Cards.

J. G. STANLEY,
MANUFACTURER OF
HOISTING AND FANCY BASKETS,
Children's Carriages, Cradles and Chairs, Buckets, Brooms, Tubs, Washboards, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 88 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. All orders promptly attended to. Repairs neatly executed.

Educational.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY
AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.
The Fall Term in this Institution will open for Boarding and Day Scholars on THURSDAY, the 8th day of September next. The number of boarders being limited, it is important that applications for rooms be made early. For Circulars and any information address the undersigned. E. DICKINSON.
Lake Forest, July 13th, 1864.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.
172 LAKE ST., Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS

"LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 16th day of July, 1864.

☞ "To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for 'ADVERTISED LETTERS,' give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

☞ "If not called for within ONE MONTH, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

☞ "Letters are not advertised until they have remained in the office one week.

"1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State.

"2. HEAD letters with the writer's POST OFFICE and STATE, STREET and NUMBER, sign them plainly with full name, and request the answers to be directed accordingly.

"3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. PLACE the postage STAMP on the UPPER RIGHT-HAND corner, and LEAVE SPACE between the stamp and direction for POST-MARKING without interfering with the writing.

"N. B.—A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's NAME, POST OFFICE, and STATE, across the left hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—Sec. 28, Law of 1863."

LADIES' LIST.

A

Adams Maria miss
Adams widow
Aikon R M miss
Allan Elijah C mrs
Allen Delia miss
Alexander Lizzie miss
Alexander Ann mrs
Anderson B A mrs
Ansell Alida mrs
Arney S D mrs
Arcon Mathilde
Ashton William mrs
Ashby Alice miss 2
Ashley Charlotte F miss
Avery J Ellen mrs
Austin Ellie miss
Anderson Sarah M miss 2

B

Baker Ezra mrs
Baker Louise miss 2
Baker Mary Macking miss
Baker Maria N miss
Backer Mary mrs
Baldwin Daniel mrs
Baldwin Elizabeth mrs
Ballard Molly miss
Ball Amanda mrs
Barrford Martha miss
Barley Mollie miss
Barker F J mrs
Barlow M A mrs
Barbier Georgia miss
Barnard George mrs
Barnett Sarah miss
Barury mrs
Barry Abby J mrs
Barry Clara F mrs
Bear Adne miss
Blackler Susanna miss
Boyce Sarah A miss
Bickford H mrs
Bigelow Frank mrs
Bidwell L J mrs
Bishop E miss
Bissell E mrs
Binkley Sarah A mrs 2
Blakesley Louisa mrs
Blair Ellen miss
Blair Alexander mrs
Bites Nellie M miss
Blaney Elizabeth mrs
Blanchard Emma miss
Bockee Minnie mrs
Bonney Annie
Barnard Johanna mrs
[illegible] F F mrs
Beale Eliza N mrs
Bradshaw Julia mrs
Booker Nettie miss
Bovington Mary E mrs
Bonito Theresa mrs
Brady Mary miss
Bedley E V mrs
Brand Charlotte miss
Backen Louise
[illegible] Bridget miss
[illegible] Olley miss
Brewer C A mrs
Barry E S mrs
Benjamin Rachel F M mrs
Barton Cora F miss
Bruck Henrietta mrs
Bartlett Amelia mrs
Beall Fanny mrs
Bedell Hettie P mrs
Bellamy Minnie miss
Belyea Anna mrs
Belding W H mrs
Belway mrs
Bell Alethea mrs
Beder Magdalena
Bentley Fanny miss
Berry Bridget
Bennett F mrs
Bennett Annie M mrs
Bennett Laura miss
Burt Jennie mrs
Bigsby John mrs
Brewster J mrs
Brewster Annie L mrs
Briscines Susan 2
Brooks Annie Lewis mrs
Brooks Ellen mrs
Brockway Louisa
Bromley Amanda miss
Brown Fanny mrs
Brown Annie Lizzie mrs
Brown Carrie mrs
Brown Lizzie mrs
Brown Eva L miss
Brown Bridget M miss 2
Brown Mary
Brown Matilda miss
Brown Iris miss
Brown mrs
Bunnell William mrs
Burroughs Fannie M miss
Brecklell J F mrs
Burnham Paul mrs
Burdick D D mrs
Birch Maggie mrs
Burkhart Laney miss
Burnham Elizabeth mrs
Burnett Lydia miss
Burrell Sarah miss
Burton Jennie S miss
Burns Lucy A mrs
Butterfield S W mrs

C

Carney Ann miss
Canning Ann miss
Cameron Maggie miss
Carpenter Joseph S mrs
Culvert Gertrude H mrs
Cargill Hattie miss
Casey Jane S miss
Cary Clara
Cassie G W miss
Carpenter Ann mrs
Caswell Nelson mrs
Cassiday Mary miss 2
Cate Mary miss
Cesar Harriet A mrs 2
Chapman Ann E miss
Creighton C S mrs
Celly Erasmus mrs
Claflin Cornelia mrs
Clancy Eliza miss
Clark F F miss
Clark T R mrs
Clark Mary mrs
Clark John mrs
Clark Lucy M miss
Clark Mary E miss 2
Clark A M mrs 2
Clifford Bridget miss
Conkey Catherine miss
Cobb Silas mrs
Coates Daniel mrs
Collins Louisa mrs
Cole E D mrs
Cole M miss
Cohe Martha Jane
Coulter M J mrs
Colby Emily J mrs
Cone H J mrs
Chapman Ann Eliza mrs
Cox Julia A miss
Corrigan Mary mrs
Connell Mary mrs 2
Conley Jane mrs
Casey Mary Ann
Culver Clara miss
Christian Lottie A miss
Campbell Flora E miss
Chamberlain & Lee mrs
Coughlin Honora
Campbell Annie E mrs
Conway W T mrs
Conklin M A mrs
Conners Mollie miss
Conner Maggie miss
Conroe Lizzie mrs
Cosgrove Annie W miss
Cook Eliza W
Coughlin Mary Ann miss
Corrigan Annie mrs
Coss Mary mrs
Cobb Clara mrs
Corwith Nathan mrs
Crane Josie miss
Crossman Addie miss
Cross Mary mrs
Crosse Hannah miss 2
Curtis Ellen mrs
Cummings Sarah
Cutler Susan mrs
Cunningham Alice
Cushion J L mrs
Cutler Julia miss
Cutler John mrs

D

Daniels Maria F mrs
Daniels A L mrs
Darrah Christian miss
Dareby mrs
Daley Julia C mrs
Davis Carrie E miss 2
Davis Charles mrs
Davis Elizabeth mrs
Davis Sarah H miss
Dawson Matilda miss
Dempsey Sarah Ann miss
DeMerritt E mrs
DeWitt Ann mrs
Dickinson Mary Jane mrs
Dickson Lucinda N miss
Dickerson D C mrs
Dillon B mrs
Dillon M J miss
Dike A E mrs
Donahough Ellen mrs
Donance Kate mrs
Dorcey Emma miss
Dorwan mrs
Doyle Laurence mrs
Dodd Margaret miss
Donelly Eliza miss
Drake Hattie A miss
Doyle Anna mrs
Dow Elmira W mrs
Dowling Clara S miss 2
Downey Lizzie mrs
Dugan Mary Ann miss
Dugan Lizzie 4
Dunn Isabell
Dunn mrs
Dunn Mary S mrs
Dunn Ellen mrs
Dunham Francelia miss
Dunham Geo B mrs
Dewyre Bridget miss
Dewyre B K miss
Dewyre Maria miss
Durand Mary mrs
Durgan Elizabeth mrs
Denker Clara miss

E

Ebert Celina
Eaton E F mrs
Early C M mrs
Earey Cone miss
Elliot Thomas mrs
Elliott Hattie L mrs
Elmer Elizabeth miss
Eldridge Adams mrs
Elias Amelia miss
Ellsworth Mary mrs
Ellicott Patience miss
Elliott R mrs
Emmons Susie B miss
Engle Susanna mrs
Everson Martha
Eaton Kate mrs
Evans Mary A miss 5

F

Fagan Thos H mrs
Forman Mary C
Farnsworth Jennie mrs
Paulers Annie
Fox Catherine
Fitch Lizzie H
Findley Mary J
Field Netta
Finerty Catherine
Fitch L B
Fisher Furman A mrs
Fitz Henry Jas mrs
Fincey M O
Fitch T L mrs
Flynn Margaret
Flynn Maria
Florence Mary
Flanders Chas C mrs
Ford Mary A mrs
Fortier Eliza
Faye Ellen
Fox L A mrs
Fox Marcellus mrs
Freeman Harriet E mrs
Fraser Lizzie
Franey Caterene
Fish Mary J mrs
Fitzgibbons Ellen V miss
Flagg Mary mrs
Flagg Rose mrs

G

Galbraith Richd E mrs
Gaylord Emma mrs
Garnett Mary
Garvin Bridget
Genther Caroline
Geer J F mrs
Geddes mrs
Gibbs O A mrs
Gilbert Louisa P mrs
Gilbert Mary E
Gloyd Lucinda
Gleason Sarah
Gleeson mrs
Good Laviana
Goodman Mary A mrs
Gosler Emma
Govier Emily
Graves E A mrs
Grantheau E mrs
Graham Libbie
Graham Frankie
Graham A F mrs
Graham Frank
Gray Francis
Gray miss
Griggs Margaret
Green Julia
Griffin mrs
Guernsey Mary A mrs
Gulon Margaret mrs
Gunison Ruth A mrs 2
Guyan Mary B mrs
Gurner M mrs
Gundy M A
Green Mary D miss
Gray Agnes Hardie miss

H

Hogan H B mrs
Halket Maggie
Hallenbeck Jane
Hall Edward
Hall Carrie
Hall Theresia
Hall Ella
Hall Sarah
Hammond Lizzie M
Hammel Bell
Hand Jennie A
Hanlon Eliza
Hanchett Ella
Hacrahen Johanna
Hanson Charles mrs
Harnett Ellen
Harder Francis E
Harvey Isadore mrs
Hannor Mary
Harvey Sarah Ann mrs
Hare Lucy
Harris O H mrs
Hatch E S mrs
Harrington Hugh mrs
Haye Mary J mrs
Hedges Oliva A
Heflin Eliza
Heathers Lizzie
Heine Elizabeth
Heffernan James J mrs
Henderson Joel C mrs
Hersher Mary S C mrs
Higbie Mary E mrs
Hickey Michael mrs
Hitchcock Mary E mrs
Hill J M
Hill Nancy mrs
Hill Julia A mrs
Hogan Mary
Hogan Moses mrs
Hodson Caroline
Holland Mattie
Hollister Lucy Jane
Holcomb Marion
Home Agnes
Hopper C C mrs
Howard Pauline
Howard Sallie
Howard Sarah
Hughes Patrick mrs
Huse Mattie miss
Hubbard Juliette E mrs
Hulmso Susan
Hutchison Ellen
Hutchinson Anna B
Huntley Nettie
Hurlburt M L mrs
Hunt Maggie
Harris Helen miss
Howey Alice mrs
Howard Clara E

I

Irwin Elizabeth mrs

J

Jackson Julia
Jackson Eliza G mrs
Jungert Anna mrs
Judge mrs
Jeffries Sarah mrs
Jencks Clara
Jordon Hattie mrs
Jones Rebecca miss
Jones Annie
Jones Harriet mrs
Johnson Josephine
Joslin Lina
Jackman William mrs
Jacobus Oscar mrs

K

Kantz Lydia G
Killen Mollie
Keefe Katie
Kehoe Bridget M
Keith Mary Jane
Keith Erina M
Kelleher Catherine
Kelly Kate
Kelley Z Mary
Kelley mrs
Ketchum Ida
Kendricks Matilda
Kerwin Mary
Kennedy Nellie
Kimball Louisa mrs
Kitchell J Henry mrs
Klune Sarah S
Kenny Mary
King Ellen
King Jane
Kirk Michael mrs
Kuhn R J mrs
Knight Hattie
Knittels Mary
Knowlton L B mrs
Knispel Henrietta

L

Lamb W J mrs
Lepoint Jennie miss
Lawler Eliza mrs
Larman Minnie E miss
Lark Mary J miss
Lary Ann M mrs
Lamoine Julia V mrs
Lee Mary mrs
Lewis H M mrs
Loomis Mary S miss
Lee Anastasia mrs
Lincoln Jennie miss
Light Annie miss
Looker Melissa miss
Lordin Mary Francis miss
Low A G mrs
Loomis Chester mrs
Lord Mary mrs
Loyd Mattie mrs
Loyd Eliza mrs
Lowry Wm J mrs
Lord Isaac B mrs
Luddington Mollie L miss
Lyman Annie mrs
Lindsey Catherine mrs
Lusk James mrs
Ludlow Lisbeth miss
Locus Nancy mrs
Lyons Mary mrs
Lee Grace miss
Lee Fannie miss
Long Margaret mrs

M

Malchoy Annie mrs
Mack Mary mrs
Mahlen Ann Rose mrs
Macan Sophia miss
Mackie Agnes mrs
Maconee S B mrs
Mackey F mrs
Mabell Mary mrs
Mahen D mrs
Malball Mary miss
Manley M J mrs
Manchan Mary miss
Marsh Mary A miss
Marsh Sarah E mrs
Marshall [illegible] mrs
Martin Maggie miss
Marshall Ada mrs
Martin Mina mrs
Martin Isabell mrs
Martin Fannie mrs
Martin Amanda mrs
Mathews S P mrs
Maldrom mrs
Meadowcloft Kate mrs
Mealer Mary G S miss
Metz Emma mrs
Mettrick Mack mrs
Males Lucinda miss
Miller Imogen miss
Miller Catherin mrs
Miller Hattie Brown mrs
Miller Mary J mrs
Miller Nettie L miss
Minor J E mrs
Mitchell Amelia mrs
Moody Cornelia mrs
Mollow Mesner mrs
Montandon Clara J mrs
Morgan Sarah mrs
Moorhouse Geo A mrs
Mones Bridget W miss
Morgan Ann miss
Morgan Isabell mrs
Morey Hattie miss
Morris Joseph G mrs
Morrison Allen mrs
Murry A B mrs
Murphey Hattie mrs
Murphy Ann Elizabeth mrs
Murphy Lyle miss
Mulvey Mary mrs
Munn Mary mrs
Mora Mary mrs
Murry L W mrs

Mc

McArthur Maggie miss
McArthur M E miss
McAnulty Margaret mrs
McCarthy Ellen mrs
McCalley Elizabeth mrs
McKeough Ann mrs
McGregor Maggie miss
McGarry Hattie mrs
McCarthy Florence mrs
McCarthy James mrs
McCorkle Mary Ann mrs
McClellan J mrs
McGill Catharine miss
McCay Bridget miss
McCarthy E mrs
McCosson Amelia mrs
McDonald Margaret mrs
McDonald M mrs
McDonald H C mrs
McDonald Jane mrs
McDonald Ella miss
McDonald Henrietta miss
McFarland Jane miss
McDermott Anna miss
McCue Kitty miss
McGary Alice miss
McGee J M mrs
McGrath Maggie mrs
McGirr Annie mrs
McGoath Marcella mrs
McIntosh Carrie miss
McIntosh Kittie miss
McNeven Lizzie mrs
McMann Cassy miss
McFreeze Susan mrs
McManaman Margaret mrs
McManaman Margaret mrs

N

Noble Mary mrs
Norgrove Kittie miss
Norton Claude U mrs
Nottingham Charles mrs
Nell Mary B miss

O

Orats Lizzie mrs
Orms Mary mrs
Orrey E J mrs
Orr S E mrs
Oliver Henry S mrs
Oliver Hannah mrs
Oliver Nellie mrs
Otis Mary mrs
Osterhoudt Theodora mrs
Ozenus Mercie mrs
O'Connor Mary Ann miss
O'Harra Martha mrs
O'Keefe Caroline mrs
O'Connor M mrs
O'Neil Eliza mrs
O'Rourke mrs
O'Keeffe Francis mrs

P

Paber Annie miss
Parker E B mrs
Parker H A mrs
Parsons Alice miss
Parker Sarah Ann miss
Pettman Margaret mrs
Perkinson Liza mrs
Palmer Cora miss
Pike Sarah M miss
Pecord C mrs
Perry Mary J mrs
Perry Mary J mrs
Petty Amanda mrs
Pettibone J mrs
Paine Ellen C mrs
Pecau Serria mrs
Pike John mrs
Pinkham Fannie miss
Porter Geo mrs
Pottel Jane mrs
Powers Mary mrs
Powers Mary E mrs
Potter Emma S mrs
Prentice Mary mrs
Preston Mary mrs
Pierson Carrie D miss
Potter E H mrs
Pratt Emily mrs
Purcell Mary mrs
Pucherine Carrie A mrs
Porter Addie miss
Purte Eliza mrs

R

Ratcliffe Mary mrs
Raffle Patsy miss
Ralph Joseph mrs
Randall Geo B mrs
Ratray Marie miss
Reynolds Emily miss
Reden Ann mrs
Reden Margaret miss
Rierson Mary miss
Rumsey Jennie miss
Reardon Catheria C C miss
Rhodes S S miss
Ritter Maria mrs
Rice Francis miss
Richards S miss
Rice C K mrs
Richardson Fanny H mrs 3
Rice Addie miss
Riddle Margret miss
Ribbon J mrs
Robinson Maria miss
Robinson Sarah Diara miss
Robinson Orrin mrs
Rogers Vestaline miss
Rogers Fannie C miss
Root Oliver mrs
Rumsey Harriet mrs
Roland M H mrs
Roberts Elmira E mrs
Ross Agnes mrs
Rossman capt mrs
Rowley Elmira miss
Rose L E mrs
Rourke Margret miss
Rutzig Mary J mrs
Rush Adelia mrs
Ryder Charlotte mrs
Russell C mrs
Rowland Clara L mrs
Rachford Jas mrs
Rose Delia

S

Sample Lizzie H mrs
Sanger M L mrs
Sanger Sarah E miss
Sanders Carrie A miss
Spiller Emily mrs
Scantlebury Martha C miss
Scott Elizabeth mrs
Sargent Chas mrs
Seymour Lydia miss
Seaver Jennie miss
Seleman L B mrs
Searcy E D mrs
Sennet Celia miss
Sharpe Ella miss
Sharpe Mary miss 2
Shellborn L Clara
Shearer Mary mrs
Sheldon Frankie miss
Stemway Henry mrs
Shores L mrs
Shotwell Sarah J mrs
Short Ellen miss
Simpson Mary mrs
Simpson Annie miss
Silmy Carry miss
Simmons Eleanor miss
Skinner Rhoda W mrs
Skilles Sarah mrs
Slawson J W mrs
Snow Louisa E mrs
Snow Edwin mrs
Snider Catherin mrs
Snowden W M mrs
Snowden William mrs
Sower Elizabeth miss
Squires Harriet miss
Spaulding Martha miss
Spread Hannah mrs
Spurr Amanda miss
Stacey Sarah mrs
Stevens James mrs
St John Emily miss
Steel Mary S miss
Stewart Hattie B mrs
Stephens Josephine mrs
Sturtevant Henry G mrs
Strickland C C miss
Stowe W E mrs
Strickland Minnie E miss
Sherburn M mrs
Snowden dr mrs
Stoughton Mattie miss
Sullivan E mrs
Sullivan Mary miss
Sullivan Bridget miss
Sullivan Elizabeth mrs
Sylvester Franklin miss
Sutton Bridget miss
Smith Jennie M miss
Swan E mrs
Smith Gerty miss
Smith E W mrs
Smith Mary A mrs
Smith H H mrs
Smith Millie miss
Smith Nellie S miss
Sheppard Carrie S miss
Safford H D mrs
Sammons Mary miss
Sammons Jane mrs

T

Taylor M B mrs
Talbot Hattie mrs
Taylor K mrs
Temple Flora miss
Tebbetts Lizzie mrs
Thomas H A mrs
Thompson Lannie mrs
Thomas Nicholas mrs
Travers Cornelia mrs
Turner Mary miss 2
Tanneron E mrs
Thomson Josie miss
Tuttle Ann miss
Taylor Matilda mrs
Tarbox Jasper mrs
Taylor Frank L mrs
Thurnell Annie miss
Thomas J mrs 2
Thompson Jalah miss
Thomas Emily mrs
Trumbull Lucy mrs
Tucker L H mrs
Train Eliza miss
Townsend William mrs
Thompson Ellena miss

U

Underwood Fanny E mrs

V

Van Vleck Lucetta mrs
Van Buren J Y mrs
Vascoal Lizzie mrs
Van Horn Jennie miss
Vaughn G L

W

Warner M A mrs
Warwick C miss
Warn Angie M mrs
Warden Hattie miss
Warfield W E mrs
Watson Olive miss
Waldron Ellen mrs
Webb Sarah miss
Wells Angeline miss
Welcon Addie J miss
West Cornelia mrs
Wetherell mrs
Wheeler Josephene F miss
Whelen Catheria mrs
Wheeler Julia mrs
Whitcomb Fanny miss
White Mary A mrs
Wiele Eustin mrs
Wild Sarah miss
Wincall Maria mrs
Wing Mary E mrs
Wing Carrie miss
Williams Amelia mrs
Williams A miss
Williams Kittie miss
Wilson Joseph mrs
Wilson Lizzie Gray miss
Wolf Mary miss
Wood E A mrs
Wright Lydia M mrs
Wolf F W mrs 3
Wiggins Ann miss
Walton Sue miss
Ward Sarah mrs
Ward Margaret mrs
Warner Dudley F mrs
Warren W E mrs
Webster O G mrs
Weller Susan miss
Webster Jennie miss
Wells M Louisa mrs
Wemple Andrew mrs
Wennborn E S mrs
Wheeler Bettys miss
Whalen Martin mrs
Waite T miss
Whitney Mary Ann miss
White Mary miss
Wiley Lucretia miss
Willard S L mrs
Wing Kate miss
Waser Ella V mrs
Winters Annie miss
Williams Fanny mrs
Williams E mrs
Williams Hattie B mrs
Wilson Mara L miss
Wilson Walter mrs
Wood L W mrs
Wood Sarah J mrs
Wood S J mrs
Wright America A mrs
Wells Sarah mrs
Woodcock Susan A mrs

X

Xemane Amanda

Y

Yager Althia miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Allen, Capp & Nisbett
Austin & bro
Alexander A J
Aepple Adolph
Armstrong Benj
Austin A C
Allen Alonzo
Abbott A R
Andrew & Tredway
Auricks Chas
Allman Charles
Anstead Charles
Adams Clark M
Allen C D
Agus Daniel
Alford E S
Ament E G
Andrews Edw'd H
Adams R T
Adamthwaite E
Andrews R H
Allee Frank
Avery S A
Avery Samuel dr
Arnold Geo H 2
Allen G W
Armour Thomas
Ahern George
Allen Geo M
Arnold Geo
Alts Geo
Allen Henry E
Agnew Henry
Anderson Harney
Aldrich J M
Argyle J
Appleton J B
Anthil J C
Arnold James W
Anderson James
Anderson Jno H
Andrews Joseph
Annis John H
Allen William 2
Ayars Wm
Adams Wm Wallace
Atkins Marion

B

Babcock Benj
Baxter dr A J
Babbett B F
Bassett A C S
Babcock G M
Babcock D M
Baker Dolor
Bansom D
Bayless Elisha
Ballard cr E A
Barrow Richd J
Barber Edmund
Barnes Richd B
Baldwin E M
Parrot rev S M 2
Barry Geo
Baker Geo
Bauer G W
Barton Geo
Barber K
Barlow J F
Barber Henry J
Balluff rev Ignaz
Barry Jas
Baxter J G
Bartley John
Baxter Jno H
Baker Joseph
Baker John L
Bartlett Jno M
Backus W H
Barnwell Wm
Bartell M
Brushnaham Edwd
Bryant Edward R
Boyington Enos
Bayles hon Saml
Bradley Fernando
Brooks prof S M
Bawles Thos
Bonamy S P
Brigham Geo F
Bryant Geo S
Bonham George
Brewer T J
Brookshank Geo
Bartie T C
Brawdey Henry
Bryan H P
Bryant H M
Britt James
Boney James
Boyce J B
Bruce James C
Bowman Jabes
Boyd James K
Bowen Ira P
Bray John
Bradley John
Barry Michael
Billings & Jacobs
Bliss & Beebe
Beebe Bros
Bacon Andrew
Benson & co
Bender Albert D
Bixats Almer
Becker A F
Beam Chas
Blanchard Chas W
Blair C P
Bishop Chas S
Bean Charley
Blanchard C W
Bentley Chas W
Benson Cornelius
Billows D H
Bell D R
Buss Riley J
Bills Ralph
Bennett E F 2
Blackmer Richd
Birchett F A 2
Bellows Geo L
Benhart Geo
Benton Thos
Bethune Geo
Bickford Thos
Bentley Geo
Beaners T
Bearsley G P
Beck Geo H
Bowden William
Bowers William
Brewster W C
Bretner M
Bruso Lewis
Buel Henry E
Burham A
Brown capt W H
Burroughs A J
Brown & Perrin
Brown Lewis
Brown J
Brown Geo W 2
Brown William
Brown Alex
Brown J W H
Brown Robert S
Brown Thomas
Brown T S
Brown & Finney
Brown Joseph A
Brown J Benson
Brown & Gardner
Brown Charles W
Brown Edward
Bell Hollis M
Beebe H W
Bliss H H
Blossom H S
Bell H C
Beck Jas B
Benson J K
Bliss Jacob
Berry J B
Belcher J H
Beadle John H
Bellew John
Blanchard Jos
Bissell John F
Betty Wm C
Beckman Wm S
Belden W H
Betts Wm P
Bereskow mr
Beem & Martin
Begley Michael
Brewster Marcus
Bertram M H
Brokson & Elliott
Boyle B W
Boyden N B 2
Bond Newton
Brewer Byron
Breed C E
Brower Chas H
Brink J D H
Bruster Edward
Brown William E
Brown D C
Brown Richard
Brown J A
Buckley Norman
Burns Patrick
Burt R T
Burke Edmund
Burgess Thomas
Burns Geo
Buckley T
Butler & bro J B
Burke James A
Bussin Isaac
Butler James
Burk Jacob
Bullene jr John 2
Bugbee W H H
Burns Martin
Burns Martin W
Barret Patrick
Baur William
Bergh Charles
Byrne Lake
Bogan John
Boland Laurance

C

Clark C B
Clark rev Mathew
Clark Wm
Clark James S
Clark E R J
Clark Geo K
Clark D L
Clark B F
Cardwell Wm
Caldwell J K
Cogswell Wm
Carter Wm
Caney Wm
Carpenter W S
Callaghan
Cady John H
Carney John
Carrier John
Catlin Jno Joseph
Caro John L
Carson Isaac
Catlin J S
Carpenter J
Campbell H T
Campbell Hiram S
Carleton J M 2
Catlin jr S W
Cameron Sam'l
Campbell F W
Carey Edward
Carey Richard
Cannon Rob't M
Caldwell Rob't
Cameron Ronald
Crape Henry
Curtis Henry
Croxson H T
Craven J H 2
Cullen James
Cullen John
Cronin John
Crosgro John
Crevar John
Curtis Wm
Crowley W S
Crichet Thos
Crusy W W
Curtis Leroy
Cole Anthony
Cole & Winniskey
Cameron Benj G
Cone Oscar J
Cowen A H
Cray Benj
Cerry Patrick
Couch Philip
Collins Peter
Connell Patrick
Cannon Bob
Casey Dennis
Campbell Dan'l F
Cameron C P
Casson Philip
Carroll Chas B
Cannavan Peter
Case Chas E
Capron Philip W
Caswell R S
Call Alonzo
Cady A W
Caldwell Alex
Coady & co
Castor Barry J
Campbell A B
Campbell & Bailey
Campbell & Cooper
Cleveland rev Martin
Cline mr
Churchill W L
Churon Wm
Clearer Wm
Clunes John
Chapin John C
Chapman Jno T
Christie Joseph
Clunes John
Chadwick J
Clements J N
Chickering Jacob
Clenlane J H
Conerton C
Cole Philip
Corm Ranselar
Comeford Pierce
Connerton C
Coolan Peter
Cunier Peter
Compton David T
Collins Dennis
Casting E F
Colgan Edward
Carlett Rob
Cone R L
Cullins Solomon
Connor Stoll F
Connors Simon
Corlden Thos
Collins S S
Cottrell Geo
Coleman Timothy
Cobb Geo T
Cook Geo
Coombe Geo W
Cobby J A
Courson J R
Chandler Harvey
Clark T G
Chial Thos
Clarkson Seiring
Clemens S A
Chapman F G
Chapman Stev'n S
Chapin S S
Charleston E C
Church E F
Chase Daniel E
Clyde Alfred C
Clark John
Clemens A C
Chase Richard D
Cristian W D
Conger A D
Conway Peter
Crouch, McComb & co
Craig H
Crandell Oscar
Cross Elick
Crabb Norman
Curtis, Noble & co
Curtis Patrick
Crowley Patrick
Curtis Chas
Cuney D H
Cummings Eli
Curtis Silas W
Crooks Sam'l A
Crowin Timothy
Crane Geo W
Cornell James
Cotton J P
Coljes J W
Cook James S
Compton John E
Caussey John
Connor John
Colby W J
Coats Wm A
Conway L J
Cook L E
Colgan W
Conway M F
Cole Luther
Cook mr
Connor Maurice
Cohan M
Cook C 2
Corren Cornelius
Chivell Albert 2
Crothers James
Chase J J
Crosier O H
Crawford John
Grutzer C H

D

Davis Benjamin W
Dinsey August
Dixon, Clark & co
Davis Alexander
Davis A
Davis C H
Daniels F A
Dana Charles
Demitt Patrick
Devenport Chas H
Dennett Clarence L
Davis Charles
Debadler Charles
David Dow & co
Dexter D F
Davis D J
Dickinson David C
Damerce David
Davis D J
Delaney Edward
Dean Ezra O
De Baptist H
Davis Eugene
Davis G L
Darling Geo
Dearing George
Day Geo H
Daley Henry
Diehl Henry C
Dunn H F
Dillingham H H
Delong Jeremiah
De Chain Jos
Duck Jas
Desfaud J A
Devine James
Dillingham Jamie
Dalten Jas B
Dawson James
Dennis John
Dillworth John
Deans John
Dodd John
Delerzal Jos
Dale Henry
Dixon William
Dillon W B
Davis & co Wm
Davis Charles
Davis mr
Davis Ladden
Davis L L
Doyle Ira
Dunlap Clark W
Dewitt Patrick
Duper Charles A
Dufeene Peter 2
Dowling P
Donovan David
Downs E Allen
Dorr S B
Dustin Frank
Dually Frank W
Doyle Thomas H
Downer Thomas
Dunn H W
Doble H F
Dunn Harry
Dunbar J H
Dobson J W
Durling James
Duffy J C
Doran John
Dwyer John
Dunbar John
Duane John
Dorsey J D
Dwyre John
Dorsey John
Doyle John
Dalay John
Dually Joseph
Dorem William
Doggs Wm
Dray Wm
Donaldson W H
Dorsheil William
Dunham & co Wm
Durfee Leo P
Dormady Michael
Daulton Joen E
Davis Willard A
Dorgan Wm
Darby Thomas

E

Elliot mr
Everest J G
Emerson A G
Ewen J A
Evans Byrd
Emry C D
Egan D W
Emerson D F
Elmes Daniel
Elliott Eli
Ellis Jacob
Eggleston Seth G
Ernst Frederick H
Emison Frank
Earnst F L
Elser George 2
Egleston S
Evans Howard S
Earle Henry
Elliott J F D
English Jacob E
Elliott James
Elbert William
Edgeworth Robert M

F

Fairchild Asa
Fellows Oliver
Farle & Crosby
Farley Andrew
Fellows Alvin
Ferguson Andrew
Fagan F S
Ferson Charles
Fitton Charles
Fitzgerald Patr'k
Field D
Ferry Dixon
Fairbanks Ed'n
Fargo R J
Forbes F S
Foley Thomas
Fitzgerald Thos
Fairbanks H F H
Fielden Isaac A
Fisher J Miller
Flanigan James C
Fitzgibbon James rev
Flinn John
Farrell John A
Fitzgerald Joseph
Fauber Wm T
Fermouth Wm
Fitzgerald John
Fischer Lewis
Fairber Leopold
French B
Fletcher A W
Flannagan Patr'k
Frazer Charles J
Frank Geo
French Charles H
Frazee Daniel
Flint E
Foard Richard H
Folsom E C
Fitz Richard
Fleshman Samuel
Frost Thomas
Frost Thomas K
Fleming Geo Gil
Fierman Francis
Forest H
Fagg J J
Freed Jacob U
Ferguson J E
Forrest J capt
Ford John
Fletcher John
Flack John
Flyn John
Fraser John
Fagan John
Flynn William
Foster Levi
Freeman Lyman W
Flint Maurice
Furlong Michael
Flood Luke
Flint Flax
Frisby Wm H H
Flaff Andrew

G

Gaylord & Bros
Gillen Bernard
Gibbons Austin
Garrett Benj J
Gay Oliver Victor
Glaister Stot
Gibbon Patrick
Gurt C A
Gilman Chas E
Gilmore C A
Gibbs capt H
Gilbert capt Chas
Gardiner Dan'l B
Gibbons David
Gill Edmund
Gledhill F D
Garrett G B
Gillespie Geo
Gardiner Geo F
Gellot George
Garvey Thomas
Gale H S
Gilbert Harry
Gilbert Henry
Garstler F P
Gillespie J M
Garett capt Jas
Gibson J M
Gardner John J
Gavin John O
Gates William
Galloway William
Garner Michael
Goodwin & Nelson
Griffin Augustus
Goodwin & Bunn
Griffin Albert
Goetty & Chandler
Gould A W
Goldthwaite Andrew
Goudy B C
Groeger Austin M
Grebon Patrick
Gordon Patrick
Guthrie capt P M
Guthrie P
Goodwin T
Grant D H
Gould Wm
Goodwin F
Griffin S B
Greggs S W
Guthrie S A
Goff F C
Greenfield Geo D
Graves Terry
Graham Eli
Griffin H V
Green H
Granger Harry
Galt J B
Greenfield J M
Graham Wm
Graham William
Grey William
Gavin Wm
Griffiths Wm B
Grant J B
Graham Miller W
Graves Wm E
Grennell Wm
Graham M
Gray & co Moses
Graham Harlan
Grand M M
Green M F

H

Hughes P H
Henderson Daniel
Hamilton D J
Hebard D H
Heyd J S
Heygaard Frederick
Hale Geo
Hazer Geo
Hathaway Aaron
Hayden B
Hart Beverly F
Haskin & Dellison
Harvie Clarence A
Hasley Dennis
Hassett Daniel
Hatch Durand
Hinds G S
Hicks F
Hayes B
Hitchcock G L
Hickey Patrick J
Haynes Edwin
Haynes E F
Hickey Steve 2
Horton Thos
Hammond Geo C
Henlin Gustav S
Hamilton J G
Heaney Jas
Hemmeter J B
Henry James
Henry Jesse
Hesk J
Hillsker Joseph
Hammerberg Jno F
Hendrickson Jno T
Heimberger John
Harbor Wm
Haley Wm
Hewes Wallace
Harlow Wm
Hervey Wm H
Heed Wm H
Herum Walter D
Hall Walter
Hamilton Walter
Healy Michael
Hance Morris
Hurd jr Cyrus
Hoggard Pratt
Holden Chas
Hunter Philander
Hurd David
Heyenberg D
Hunter David
Hutcheson D G
Howland Robt S
Holmes Edwd
Howell E Platt
Hopkins E F 2
Howard Richd J
Hurlbut Edwin F
Hunsenger E B
Hubbard S H
Hyde S H
Howard S C
Hopkins Saml A
Hine Simon
Hunt Francis
Howard Frank
Hoyle Thos
Hollingwood T
Herkin Theo B
Holt G
Howard Geo A 2
Harrison Sam'l
Harrington Geo H
Hauss Godfrey
Hines Geo
Hanbury Thos
Hathaway Geo
Harris Thos M
Haskell J P
Haynie J P
Hatch J
Hester John W
Hamilton J Jno M
Harvey Joseph
Hanlahan Wm
Heaver Wm
Harris Wm
Hervey Wm H
Hewitt Rev L
Huntington Mitchell
Henderson A Y
Herrell Aaron
Hall Abner
Halloran Cornel's
Hillhouse Thos
Hickok B H
Higley O N
Huntington Geo
Horner & co Thos
Hill D
Holland Thos
Holland Thos E
Hanson Thos
Hudson Henry
Howard Harry
Hooker Rosea
House Harvey
Hart Jas
Houghton J
Hughes Jas
Hunt Dennis P
Hogan J
Hopkinson Jas
Holcomb J W
Holden C N
Howard J J
Hobey Jas
Hutchinson Jas
Holmes J D
Houghton Jas
Hyatt Jas L
Holland J H
Howard J D
Hurley Jeremiah
Hubbard Thos M
Hull Geo
High capt H L
Howland Jas
Hub capt Jas
Hill J H
Hilton John C
Hickey John
Hinman Wm
Hill Wm
Hillier Leander A
Hillman Zack
Howes & Bro
H S & J
Hyde H
Hyde and Anthony
Hubbard A F
Hopewell Dudan
Hook & Gordon
Hopkins Alex
Holmes & Son M
Howell C H
Hopper C C
House John
Hanan Joseph
Holaday John
Hoey John 2
Houston Joe Y
Howe John R
Hooper John W
Hayes John
Hogan John S
Hynes John A
Howe Wm
Huntley Wetherbee
Hosseman Wm
Hutchinson W
Horton Wm
Hull mr M of C R
Hough Merrick N
Holden Marshall
Hyman M
Hogan Michael
Hallock Isaac G
Head Thomas
Hawkins Anson
Hussey Charles E
Hackett James
Hall D

I

Ives E J
Ingalls G W
Ingraham Albert
Irvine C
Irving Mat

J

Jackson Moses
Justin John
Jeffrey J B
Jewell J Grey
Judd A D
Jennison Henry F 2
Jacobson Edw J
Jewell R
Johnson A G
Jackson Henry
Jackson Henry F
Jackson M
Johnson Wm J
Johnson Geo L
Johnson Saml B
Johnson Edward
Jones J B
Jones H B
Jones Henry
Jones Cladius
Jacobs Christian
Jacks Robert
Johnson Peter
Johnston G S

K

Kelley Cornelius A
Keeney P
Kellogg C W
Kennedy H C F
Kingman B F
Knight A R
Kaiser A F
Knowles D M
Kingman Dayton 2
Keeler Daniel
Kipling Daniel
Kingane Robert
Kent Richard
Kilmer E E
Kingsley E A
Kurtz Samuel W
Karner S H
Kerwan Sylvester
Kelley Frank A
Keath G A
Kranskof George
Kyle Tom
Kingsbury H M
King H T
Knapp James
Keepers Isaac
Kimball J C
Kenly James
King J D
Kinzie John
Keeson John
Kabbis John T
Keith John G
Kerger John
Kane John
Kerr John
Kirby Josiah
Kent William 2
Kirby William
Kain Warren
Knapp Don
King James
Kenedy J M

L

Lankin A
Lathrop & Brewer
Lewis A S
Liche & co
Life Oliver W
Landry Augustin
Leaner & Brown
Lathrop & Brown
Lester A W
Leary C C
Lamberson C V
Leary P C 2
Langworthy Chas W
Linck Christian
Lane P H
Lee Peter
Landel D
Lanery Dominick
Lee Robt
Lewis Evan
LeClair Fred
Leonard F
Langworth Chas W
Lee Bell capt
Leavitt Thomas
Little Thomas
Lellan G L
Lardon Timothy
Liggins George
Lindner H S
Lanz Henry
Lenair H F
Lichtenberger Jas D
Langan James
Laws Jacob
Lichtenberger J D
Lansen James
Landick John
Leonard Joseph
Ladd Joseph
Lacy John
Leahy John H
Lewis William
Lawton W W
Lewis W H
Leonard Walt
Lewis Wm H
Lewis Walter
Lard Wm B
Lanely Wm
Lawson Lawrence
Lynch Daniel
Loan King & co
Lowell Asa dr
Lawrie Alex
Langstrain C
Lockwood C W
Lawry Charles G
Landregan Patk
Lyman M C
Lavell Frank
Lumbard Frank
Lloyd F A
Loomis Thos F jr
Lyster T G
Long Thomas
Loodall Henry G
Lyman H M dr
Lynch James
Long Jacob
Lundy John
Looker John B
Lynn Joseph
Law Wm
Long W H capt
Lyman Wm
Langton Wm B
Lynch W J
Lynch Martin
Lane Thomas
Laid James
Linehan Timothy
Lowe H B
Loughlin Jeremiah
Lacy John M
Llape Oliver
Lowe Henry B
Lewis A W

M

Maclane M A
Manson, Small & co
Mason bros
Magill & Lathrop
Merrill August H
Mathews Barney
Mast A F
Mathis A F
Mahany Patrick
Mason C
Martin Patrick
Mathews D S
Mackin Robt C
Marble Ed S
Martin Edward
Marlton Sauria
Marten Frederick
Means & W
Mecker Forest
Mann Sam'l H
Masterson Saml H
Martin E
Mangan Thos
Mahany Timothy
Marrin Geo
Manning Thos
Mete Geo
Mickle Geo
Malcomson G T
Mansur G B
Malory H E
Maurice J
Meacher Jas C
Maxwell rev J M
Maloney James
Mathews Jas
Meraten J R
Metzler Jacob
Main J P
Meagher Jas C
Merrell Jas H
Malone John
Melville John
Melrose John B
Maloney John
Mears John B
Madden John
Meilan John
Merwin & co dr W S
Marvin Wm A
Maguire John
Mecher S H
Marvin Wm A
Martin Nicholas
Manning Michael
Mason Moses
Merrill Lewis 2
Marshall Lewis
Miles Albert C 2
Miller Andrew
Miner & co A H
Minahan Andrew
Miller Chauncy & co
Mina & Peter
Miller E W
Miller Reed A
Mills Samuel
Mirror W S C S
Miller Thos 2
Milligan Thos 2
Miller Tranquil
Miller Geo W 2
Milleton G W
Miller Horace B
Millward Henry
Miles Harry
Mitchell John
Mills W H
Mischer Wm
Millerd Wm
Mix L
Mitchell L B 2
Miller Michael
More Wm W
Murray Owen
Mack John
Murray Peter
Martin Lewis
Merhe & co A
Mee John
Moyt Alfred
Murphy & co
Modi A B
Monroe Patrick
Mordoc maj Ch E
Money P
Mulligan Peter
Mulick Chas A
Monahane lieut D
Morris E J
Movel Edward
Mott P W
Murphy Robt P
Muk Fred R
Meyerhoff Fred'k
Mundy Sam'l
Murray Geo W
Mooney Thos
Moller Geo
Myers Geo S
Murgane Thos
Moore T B
Murphy Thos
Morton Thos
Moore Jonas
Mulay Jas
Moore John H
Monat J
Mudge J W
Monahan Jas
Moses Isaac
Morris J Harrison
Mounder John
Monroe H J
Moore capt J P
More W H
Must Wm
Mockley Wm J
Morgan Wm 2
Murphy M B
Monroe dr
Madden Jas

Mc

McLaughlin & Woolford
McNavin Anthony
McAnley Bernard
McArthur Albert
McIntosh A S
McDonald A
McEntire Patrick
McEwan Peter
McGillis Charles E
McNaughton Duncan
McGinnis E W
McGuire Frank
McFadgen Frank
McDonald Francis J
McCormack Frank
McGratton Thos
McPherson G W
McComis Frank
McDonald Charles
McFarlin W W
McGrath Edward
McMahon Patrick
McDonald Charles
McGratton Thos
McDuffee George
McNally George
Marhall Hector
McLore Henry
McSandbarger H
McSharon Hugh
McMillan Harris's
McCurdin James
McCart James
McGrath Jer mi'h
McBride James
McNamee Thos P
McEvers H G
McKary James
McIntyre James
McKenna Jas S
McLean J D
McLane John
McAdams John
McGuire John
McKeighan John
McCarthy John
McClintic Wm D
McNally Wm P
McAloine William
McPherson W G
McGree William
McElroy William
McClellan M J
McDonald Michl
McCarty M
McNulty Michael
McGrath Michael
McMerney Mathw
McMaster mr
McCormick mr
McDonnell Michl
McGrath William

N

Nicholls Thomas
Nuoss Antoine
Nichols S H
Norton Chas P
Nellis P G
Newton P Augustine
Nargrove R T
Newton E W
Newman Ralph
Nunan Edward
Newton E W
Nye Frank A
Nissan Fredk
Nimbager Frank
Nash Thomas
Neasson Thomas 2
Noble Geo W
Newnam Geo W
Notter Geo P
Nichols Jeremiah
Nelson J M
Nery James
Nunn James
Nash John
Neeles Joseph
Nicholson Joe capt
Noble John L
Neaidengard John
Noon John
Navaugh John H capt
Noble Wm
Nichols W L
Nabes Willington
Newton Walter
Nichols W B
Nargrove mr
Niland Martin

O

O'Connor Benj D
Ordway Alfred B
Oorvil D
O'Connell Daniel
O'Brian Dan
O'Sullivan Daniel
O'Donnell James
O'Donnell Hugh
O'Keefe R H
O'Connal James
Osburn L G
Ogden Mahlon D
O'Toole Wm
Olmson Malimer
Olmsted John H
O'Malley John
O'Haro John
Orser J P
O'Callahan Thos Lilly
Oroake George
O'Leary Thos
Orthmann Thos
O'Malley Enos
O'Brady Timothy
O'Kearn G S
Oliver Fergus A
Obirkirch Franklin G
O'Day Frank
Orse E T

P

Palmer & Newburgh
Palmer A H
Para & McDonald
Parsons & Wallis
Perkins & co
Philbrick & co 2
Pelton & Breed
Peets Alfred H
Pease Albion P
Peterson Nelson
Peters Paul R
Pattie Peter B
Parmelee R D
Prendergast Richard M
Peters R G
Phirney W H
Potter Daniel T
Prue W Redwood
Prins B J
Pike Samuel
Prentiss Francis J
Prestin S N
Pope G S
Pope G S
Pither Harry
Phummer Harvy
Pinder Henry
Parkins Saml
Pearsons & co S A
Pearsons S M
Pardee S
Payne & co S L
Peck Geo
Phelps Geo A
Phelps Geo
Petrie H
Page H J
Pelton H W
Pain capt J L
Pascott John
Perrin John
Palmer capt John
Payne W J or Geo
Perrocent W A
Phillips W H
Peats J
Pococke J
Powell J F
Pierce John D 2
Pierce Samuel
Pouel A L
Porter mr
Pure Moses
Prenderast M
Power Lawrence
Phelps Wm
Peterson Martin
Peterson Lewis
Pellum Lusk L
Phalan Michael
Parkin Levi
Poulton John
Pearsons James
Porter Steel & Gratt
Perrin Bros & Harlan
Poland Joseph
Pratt Frank
Porter adjt
Provins Chas A
Pos ales Corms
Pearsen Eli
Pierce Lewis
Preston Wm H
Porte W F
Pulver Kilian
Powell John G
Pryor John M
Poulding John 2
Purcell John
Potch John
Porter Thos

Q

Quigg Geo H
Quirk James
Quail P M C
Quinlin Patrick

R

Ramsey George
Ridell A
Renton Andrew
Reynolds A B
Richards O F
Rickey & Carroll
Ricer A J
Redmond Patk
Reynolds Charles
Reber Abream
Richmond Chas
Reedy P H
Ridgaway Chas
Rice C L
Ramsdell David L
Ralstan D R
Rearden D M
Reiley Danl
Rice Edward
Rocken Rupt J
Raymond Thos R
Regan S F
Reagan Thomas
Richardson G A
Reichard George
Raycroft Thos F
Reardon Thomas
Reec G W
Rawson H L
Rider H J
Riley Hugh
Rupp Henry
Rider Hiram J
Renaban James
Ramsdell J G
Riddell J L prof
Ransick J
Randall Jacob
Richardson J L
Ranney J S
Ransom J S
Reed Jerry
Read James R
Reynolds James
Reno John
Richolson Jno
Ridley John
Renckton John
Rafferty John
Riehl W F
Reyner Wm D
Reid M
Rearden M O 2
Riley Michael
Ritter Moses
Roark John
Rowland Anthony
Richards Owen F
Ratsewell Geo
Ryan A J
Roberts Alex
Ruggles Neal
Robinson O
Roemig Charles
Rowland Peter T
Ryan H E
Ross Chas M
Rounds Christopher C
Rutter Chas L
Russell E B
Roeph E A
Russell Emmet B
Ryan & B
Rudd E H
Rourk Frederick
Roy Thomas
Roberts G P
Ruxton V J
Rose J W
Rice J W
Rumage J H capt
Russell John C
Ryan John
Robinson John F
Ray William
Roberts Wm
Russel William
Rose dr
Rodman D

S

Shute N Y
Scribner Abraham
Scott Andrew
Seaman Andrew J
Safford A H
Shute A J
Scott Andrew
Scott Miles
Scott W R
Scott C J
Scanlin John
Sheldon E B
Scofield E L rev
Sexton D B
Schanis C N
Sarkies P S
Scantlin Patrick
Shaw C V
Shivers Patrick
Sanders Casew
Sheehan Wm
Sawyer N
Sicyfried Mathers
Shuster Mik
Shay M W
Seaton mr
Shakespear Leroy
Sell Wm H
Saunders W R
Sharps Wm J
Searles W G
Sherwood W H
Scott W F
Shortt Jos
Sarcelly Jno W
Sarles Jno W rev
Sample Jno
Shanely Wm
Sheltkins Jas P
Shores Josephus Flavous
Sharp J W & co
Smith Jerome 2
Smithmyer Jacob M
Shelton H Cary
Sheldon Thos
Sherman Geo C
Safford F
Sawyer Samuel Miles
Spannon Francis
Shurtlef S m
Sanvert E
Salor Wed
Smith Lyman F
Smith Henry
Smith Miles
Smith Jacob R
Smith Arthur M
Smith A B
Smith B & co
Smith J B
Smith J F S
Smith Levi S
Smith M C
Smith M
Smith Wm
Smith Willis D
Smith Wm L
Smith Jno
Smith Wm Jas
Smith J B
Smith Jas L
Smith J J
Smith Henry
Smith Nordiah
Smith Tillmond
Smith Geo B
Smith Hollis A
Smith Richd F
Smith Beverly D
Smith C F
Smith Chas B
Smith C H
Smith & Beeman
Smith & Church
Smith Angus
Smith M A
Smith & Prendle
Smith J C
Sellars Wm
Spoor Jas
Skeley Martin
Spencer C T
Skinner Lewis C
Slocum mr
Spafford S N
Simpson Johnni
Simpson Wm H
Sinclair Robt H
Sloss S B
Summers John
Stickney Jos L
Stevens Lewis
Stevens L C
Swain Charles
Sweeney John
Stone H [illegible]
Stewart & Cochrane
Sutherland & co
Stone Verl
Steel Aldert
Straus A J
Sweeny Patrick
Swift Thos
Stevens S R
Stevenson Ed S 2
Sutherland Robt
Stephenson E M
Starring col H A
Streeter Sereno M
Swisher Samuel
Stephens Saml A
Stebbins S J
Streeter Samuel
Stannard George
Squares O R
Stannard H P
Stone Hiram
Stuart J C
Stocks James
Shadle James
Sheldon James
Stokes J
Stuart Jas
Stuner J H
Sturges J D
Stuart John
Stuart John R
Sheehe John
Stack John
Stearns Joshua
Stenes John
Stutter John
Stevens William
Sylvester Wm C
Swan M S
Swatman Wm
Stewart Wm
Stokes W J
Sturgman Mathias
Simmons Edwd
Salman & Part
Spalding & co O
Shedaker dr O B
Silva Chas P
Sheehan Patt
Sheddy Daniel
Shedding Danl E
Sinot E D
Simons Edward
Slyth Samuel H
Smale Saml
Slomen Geo
Smith Henry C
Sherry James C
Sinclair James E
Smith Jas Peter
Speight Joseph
Stutch Jerome B
Steele Wm
Stanton Martin
Sweeter prof J E
St Clair mr
Sloan L W
Sullivan Michael
Stone M P
Symonds J A

T

Thompson Lewis C
Taplin A C
Thompson & Heckbord
Turner M M
Tyler Richard
Thomas E A
Tucker Rev F
Turner S M
Tower Saml N
Tower F
Toplin Geo
Town Henry C
Thomas Geo
Todd Henry
Tucker James T
Talcott A
Taylor capt
Turnley F T
Taylor J A
Tulley Michael
Tittleman P
Tear John
Tabor capt J
Taylor I
Tradway Blake
Talcott Daniel
Talbot F S
Tighe James
Toomey James
Thete John
Tomlikin John
Truled John
Thorn John
Trowdman dr Jno
Thome R S
Tellar The
Tellett Wm
Thompson W D
Turnbull Wm
Thomas W W
Teal Wm
Townsend Wm
Tobin Wm
Todd mr
Toben W
Thomas mr
Thackeray mr
Trocell Martin
Throne L E
Terrooc C H
Tacbett & Emmons
Ternald C P
Tebbetts C
Tonsoe, Manness & co
Trok D B
Town Henry

U

Utley Thomas
Updike H E
Ulbright Henry
Ubelier Chas G
Ure J C
Ulis James

V

Vernon George H
Vickers S
Vetter R G
Van Dresar Milford
Vase Edward
Van Delson Edw
Vinton Oliver
Van Dusen & Brady
Van Horn J S
Van Vechten G F
Van Dyke James
Vosburgh James
Vaughn James
Vye James
Vasseler Walter
Vincent W
Van O'Linda W
Vliet Wm
Valentine Wm H
Van Schaack mr

Y

Yorberry & C I
Yeoman High & S
Young William C
Young Charles
Young A B
Young J L
Young W

Z

Zimmerman John

W

Walsh Thomas
Webster Geo
Walsh John
Ward James
Welsh James
Welch Charles
Welch Francis
Welch Willis J 2
Welch Luke
Welch C L
Walsh Richard M
Welsh Clark
Welch Patrick
Ward N H
Walker Albert H
Wells & Perry
Wehbarp B W
Walkup James B
Waterman Joe W
Ward John
West John W
Weller John B
Westcott John Ward
Wall Joseph
Walton John
Wallace Joseph
Weldon Wm H
Ward W C
Waterman & co W B
Ward Lewis
Ward L Y
Walsh Thomas
Walker Lucius P
Webster dr
Wiley Isaac
Williams Edward
Warden A N 2
Wyman O B
Wyman B
Wood B P
Woodruff Edward A P
Wright Eddy
Wright & C
Wood Saml S dr
Wright T A
Woodard T L
Worss G S capt
Wallmot Byron
Weber A
Weatherby Elias
Wellsrer A R
Waltner A W
Wakeman B T
Waters Nathaniel
Webster A W
Webber G M
Wetmore Collins
Watt Daniel
Walling E
Wells P P
Watkins F L
Walter Edwin
Warner S L
Warner S T
Work Henry
Wood J Woodford
Wortman & Bros
Ward John H
Wood Jas
Wyanley Joseph
Willey John P
Wybles Walter M
Wray William
Wolfe Wm D
Wright M H
Wood Marion
Wyman Moses
Williams William H
Williams George G
Williams Wm
Williams John
Williamson C L
Williams Charles
Williams J F capt
Williams Joseph
Williams John
Wheeler A B
Willard Alvin
Wilkes & Campbell
Wingate Alfred
Watson Geo
White Andrew
White brothers
Wiley Charles T
Warren Silas
Westinghouse Frederick
West Geo H
Walker Geo S
Ward Thomas
Welch Henry
Walker Urial
Ward, Lasson & co
Washburn Ira F
Waite Jas M
Wagner Jacob
Welch James
Webster James
Waller hon J B
Watkins James
Warner Judd
White Charles C
Willard Freeman G J
Wiley Peter
Wiley Charles F
Wiley Charles G
White David
Wilkinson Edwd
Winslow E G
Wheeler Ephrim
Winchell Silas
White S S
Wardell Sebastian
Wheeler S P
Whitaker Fred H
Wind Geo
Wheeler Geo
Willis Thomas
Wightman Geo W
Wightman Geo
Whitney J N
Willard H
Winteringham Jas
White J P
Whitney John N
Wiley John F
Whipple Wm Jay
Wiser Wm D
Wilmerath Wm
Wilson L capt
Winter Mason
Winham Levi
Winslow L C 2

Initials.

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☞ Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. From November 1st till April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m., and on Sundays from 9 a. m. to 10:15 a. m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

CAPTURE OF PARKSVILLE.

Attack by Guerillas—Robbery and Destruction—Special Spite of the Rebels Against Radicals—Murders—Result of Arming the Paw-Paws.

[Special Correspondence of the Mo. Democrat.]

LEAVENWORTH, July 9, 1864.

I have been waiting a few days to get a reliable statement to send you of the proceedings of C. F. Taylor's gang of guerillas, who made the attack upon Parksville, in Platte county. Having seen all the men who were in the town (of the Union soldiery) and conversed with them, I send you the following statement, which you may rely upon as being correct: About 6 o'clock A. M., on the 7th inst., some fifty-five bushwhackers under command of C. F. Taylor, formerly of Independence, Jackson county, Mo., who signs himself "Captain C. S. A.," came into the town of Parksville, at which place Captain Thomas Wilson had a United States post, in which there were at this time but nine soldiers, about 3,000 musket and 2,000 revolver cartridges and about 80 stand of arms—paroled the men in the quarters and captured the arms and ammunition—threw the cartridges all in the Missouri River, and most of the muskets—robbed all the stores and private houses of all the money they could get and such goods as suited them—inquired particularly for all Radical men there, and swore they would kill them—killed a soldier of the 16th Kansas cavalry, on furlough, mortally wounded an old man and his wife named Mitchell. You will remember, Mr. Editor, that last winter your correspondent, and others from this region, sent you word of the organization of the Paw-paws, and stated that they were composed of rebels and bushwhackers. I send you the following names of men who were in the Paw-paw militia, who were also in the Parksville raid under Taylor: John Sewell, Bob Sewell, Fred Brecker, James Timberlake, Joseph Holt, —— McMichael, Paul Shepherd, —— Brashears, all of Captain Isaac Simpson's Paw-paw company, and Silas Wood and one of the Brentons, were also engaged in the raid and belonged to the Paw-paws.

One of the Sewells shot Isaac Brink under the following circumstances: He used to be a near neighbor of Brink's, and seeing Brink in the street with his revolver, asked him "what he was doing there?" Brink answered, "His wife was lying at the point of death, and he had come down to get some ice for her under the doctor's instructions." Sewell then told him he must give up his revolver, and upon Brink's inquiry what they would do with him if he surrendered, answered "he should be respected." Upon his unbuckling his revolver, and handing it to Sewell, he took it out of the scabbard as if to look at it, cocked it, and shot Brink through the head with it, and as he fell another of these Paw-paws shot him through the heart. They put one of the Union soldier's wives in a window of the house they were in, and shot over her shoulder at her husband, knowing he would not shoot at them behind his wife.

Dr. Barnes, a notorious secessionist, father of John P. Barnes, one of Price's returned rebels, was asked if he belonged to the d—d Radical company, and on his answering that he belonged to Ford's Paw-paw company, they said, "Oh, you are all right." They broke open Dr. Campbell's store, who resides in Parksville, and Captain Taylor cursed them and told them that was Southern property.

All this was pointed out last year by the Union men of Platte, through the columns of your paper, as likely to be the result of the arming of the Paw-paws, and I for one hold Governor Gamble, General Schofield, and James H. Moss responsible for the bloodshed and murder initiated by them through their Paw-paw militia, and Acting Governor Hall for continuing to give his influence to support it.

I will take the contract of clearing the whole of them out of Platte and Clay, in thirty days, without a cent of pay, if the civil and military authorities will only let me alone, and as they have shown themselves utterly incompetent to do it, I think they had better give the Union men the control to do it.

Look at the Paw-paw, Major Clark, commanding the county of Platte, who receives messages from the Paw-paw leaders, that they do not wish to hurt him or his men but they just want him to keep out of their way—or of Clark's declaration that he had much rather unite with the bushwhackers to fight the troops sent over there by Gen. Curtis from Kansas.

One of the bushwhackers in Taylor's raid on Parksville, demanded the keys of a store in Parksville, when the owner told them he was Major Clark's father, as a reason why they should not disturb him, as they were friendly to the Major. They answered that Major Clark they knew to be all right, but did not know anything about him.

The point of revolution is fast approaching; and Gov. Hall may yet learn, sooner than he thinks for, that the Union men *will not* be sacrificed for his political aggrandizement.

He may as well recognize the fact at once, that Union men and rebels cannot and will not live together.

THE BELŒIL RAILROAD DISASTER.

The Verdict of the Jury.

[From the Toronto Globe, July 14.]

After a very protracted investigation into the circumstances of the Belœil accident, the coroner's jury at Montreal at last rendered their verdict at one o'clock yesterday morning. We received it by telegraph in time for publication yesterday, but, as it reached us just on the eve of going to press, we were unable then to accompany it with any remarks. We must now say that we consider it, in some very important respects, exceedingly defective. We are not aware how it was arrived at—whether as a compromise between conflicting views, or as fully expressing all the condemnation which the whole of the fifteen jurymen who signed it thought themselves called upon to pronounce; but we do think that it falls short of what the public opinion of the country had a right to anticipate as the result of the investigation. The whole circumstances had most painfully impressed the public mind. The frightful amount of human life sacrificed, unparalleled in the railway annals of Canada—for the number who perished at Belœil greatly exceeded the number of victims in the memorable Desjardins catastrophe—sent a thrill of horror through the community. And even when the first effects of the shock had worn off, there were facts enough disclosed at the inquest to increase rather than to diminish the first feeling of profound compassion for the fate of the hapless victims of the accident as well as the painful sense of insecurity which the intelligence had immediately aroused in the minds of the travelling public. We think that the verdict, read with such feelings and a knowledge of what was established by the evidence, will be pronounced an exceedingly meagre and unsatisfactory deliverance on the state of facts brought before the jury. It is as follows:

"That L—— and others came to their death in consequence of having been precipitated, on the morning of the 29th of June last, with a locomotive engine and train of cars, the property of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, into the River Richelieu, through the drawbridge over that river at or near Belœil; that it is the opinion of the jury that said engine and train were so precipitated by the gross carelessness of William Burney, the driver in charge of the engine at the time it was so precipitated; that it is the opinion of the jury that the locomotive foreman at Richmond displayed a want of judgment and caution in putting a driver in charge of a train without first ascertaining, by personal investigation, whether such driver knew the road and signals; that the jury are further of opinion that the almost uniform neglect of the Company's rule to stop before entering the south end of the bridge has had much to do with the above mentioned accident, and that the neglect of the guardians of said bridge to report the repeated infraction of said rule is very reprehensible; that, moreover, the jury are of opinion that the train conveying said emigrants from Richmond should have been provided with at least one additional breaksman to the one on board, and that it was the duty of the conductor to provide such additional breaksman; and, lastly, the jury are of opinion that it would much tend to the safety of the traveling public in Canada if the drawbridge at Belœil be altogether abolished."

Who is Joseph E. McDonald?

Speaking of the Copperhead Convention at Indianapolis, the Wabash (Ind.) *Express* thus exposes Mr. McDonald, the nominee for Governor of Indiana:

The Convention will doubtless nominate Joseph E. McDonald for Governor. It has been but a few short years since he expressed himself, in a letter to the public, in favor of removing the Capitol to free soil, so much did he hate this institution of slavery. This is Abolitionism of the worst character; but since that time the gentleman has doubtless discovered some new beauties about the institution, which have caused him to change his mind, and to advocate its perpetuity as essential to the existence of the Government and the nationality of the Democratic party.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

FAILURE OF THE DANISH CONFERENCE.

The French Press Sarcastic—The Humiliation of England.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

PARIS, Friday, July 1, 1864.

England, or, at least, Lords Palmerston and Russell have declared that they will not go to war with Germany, and the Paris papers this morning are filled with jibes and sarcasms at this most lame and impotent conclusion, after so much talk and blustering. But it is not so much the conclusion which has been come to by the British government, which is laughed at—for that, indeed, is generally pronounced to be "prudent," at least, if not very honorable—it is not so much the conclusion as the reasons given for it and the language in which it has been conveyed. Their Lordships go to the extremest boundaries of the earth and rummage of the courts of India, China, and even America for motives in defense of their pacific intentions. What is to become of our Indian Empire? what is to become of our Chinese trade? they ask, if we go to loggerheads with the Germans, and wear away our strength and resources in trying to drive forty millions of that obstinate race out of territories of which they are already in possession. Above all, they say, look at America! See what prodigious fleets and armies belonging to her now cover the earth and the sea! And how long, asks Lord Russell ominously, how long may we be at peace with her. In short, there is not a scare-crow, however distant or remote or shadowy, which these British Lords do not conjure up before their disturbed imaginations to frighten themselves and the nation they govern into discretion as the better part of valor. But, speaking of imagination, it is Lord Palmerston who far outdoes his brother Peer in that respect, and shows that age has by no means dimmed that youthful faculty within his bosom.

Suppose, he says, that the Germans should invest, bombard and capture Copenhagen—suppose they should carry off King Christian as a prisoner of war—would Great Britain and Lord Palmerston still stand by and look on pacifically?" "Oh! no," says the *Debats* this morning sarcastically, "Lord Palmerston has sworn the contrary! Only let the Quartermaster General of His Majesty William I of Prussia begin to billet his men in the barracks and royal palaces of the Danish capital and the world shall hear something about the noble Lord, then he will astonish the world by his decision. He will summon together the Queen's Ministers, he will consult Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone, and even Mr. Bright, the advocate of universal peace, and, throwing off at last all reserve and scruples, he will consider with the last degree of energy what is to be done—if the Prussians instead of stopping at Copenhagen should go on to Holland, Scania and Blakingin!"

Such is a specimen of the bantering and roasting which Great Britain is experiencing at this moment at the hands of the continental press, and for a further share of which she will doubtless come in on your side of the Atlantic also. The French Emperor meanwhile looks on with a sort of grim smile and silent satisfaction at the impotence of his rival to effect anything important or durable on the continent without his aid. In all this shabby history of European bullying on the one side, and pusillanimity on the other, there is but one satisfactory point of view, which is the following: It does appear upon the whole that these same Duchies are German in heart, and not Danish, and are very unanimously opposed to a Danish rule. And therefore although Prussia has acted like a big bully, although poor little brave Denmark has been hardly used, and England has played a shabby part, yet at least the result is, that the people of the despotic territory will be allowed to follow their own inclination.

SIEGE OF WASHINGTON.

A Cowardly and Disgraceful Piece of Business.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

The absurd and ridiculous, and yet disgraceful, siege of Washington is over. Telegraphic communication with the North was renewed last night, but the Government required the wires for its uses, and this is the earliest time at which we can present a connected view of the transactions since communications were cut off.

It is understood, though not definitely known, that the whole rebel force crossed the Potomac at Poolesville and Ball's Bluff, about thirty-five miles up the river from Washington, and that they are now well on their way to Richmond, with long trains of wagons laden with supplies and droves of cattle, and that a large proportion of them are now mounted on horses stolen throughout Maryland. The bulk of their force must have been concentrating at Poolesville, while their rear guard was besieging Washington. A critical inspection of their camping ground will convince any one at all accustomed to such matters that they never had more than eight hundred, or at the very outside a thousand, men on the Seventh street road, besieging this city.

The best opinion is that when the rebels, having collected all the plunder they could, sent their main body with it towards Poolesville, to cross the Potomac, they left a rear guard of 2,000 men to lay seige to Washington, and possibly to Baltimore. This force divided itself into parties which burned railroad bridges, penetrated to the suburbs of Baltimore, scoured the country between the two cities, and laid seige to Washington. It is of course unnecessary to say that the general feeling here is one of indignation that anything of the sort should be permitted. Every man feels that we have been insulted, defied, and spit upon by a beggarly array, for the whole of whom we could easily have found room in the Old Capitol Prison. No reason is known why they should have been permitted to cut us off from the North for ten minutes. The whole of the fighting, if it had occurred on the Rappahannock or James, would not have elicited a passing remark from the Commanding General, much less a dispatch to the Government about it. Up to Tuesday afternoon it was absolutely nothing but the slightest skirmish, in which the rebels managed, by aid of telescopic rifles, to pick off a number of our men. The little charge then ordered by Gen. Wright, was the only fighting of the whole affair, and it mostly goes to show that the rebel force attacking us and laying siege to the city, was the flimsiest of skirmish lines. In Washington nobody was alarmed or excited. From the most careful estimates of one of our correspondents, sent out from the Washington offices, who has been through the whole affair, from the first fight on the old Antietam battle-ground, the following conclusions are reached concerning the strength of the enemy: The rebel force in the battle of Monocacy, under Early and Breckinridge, 12,000; Johnson's cavalry, 1,500; Gilmore's marauders, operating mainly about Baltimore, 300; in all, 13,800; and to be sure of making it large enough, 14,000. Gen. Wallace estimates the force he fought at Monocacy at 3,000 more than the figures given above, but other circumstances lead to the conviction that 12,000 is all there were there. This was nearly double his strength.

The general belief in Baltimore is, that in that battle, Wallace did all any General could have been expected to do. Of this whole number of 14,000, nearly 12,000 moved from Monocacy to Poolesville, while the other 2,000 stole horses, impressed Marylanders into the service, cut railroads, burnt houses, destroyed bridges, and laid siege to Washington. A force of twelve or fifteen hundred came in to reinforce them, but it only got as far as Bladensburg.

It is time that all of old Frank Blair's private correspondence was overhauled by the rebels, and it is believed that whatever was discovered to be of political importance was carried off. Some curious revelations of late political wire-pulling are likely to be produced in these papers if they ever see the light.

England and Greece.

The annexation of the Ionian Islands to the kingdom of Greece has at length become an accomplished fact. The young king of the Hellenes—this is now the official title of the sovereign of Greece—has arrived in Corfu, the capital of the islands, the British Lord High Commissioner has delivered the parting address, and the British protectorate has been declared to be at an end. Considered by itself, the New York *Tribune* says, the event is of very little importance. The kingdom of Greece received by the annexation an increase of some 250,000 inhabitants, and remains, as it has heretofore been, one of the smallest European countries. But some interest attaches to the transaction, if viewed in connection with European politics in general.

It is, in the first place, a very striking example of the great significance which the principle of nationalities has already attained in European politics. The Ionian Isles were, in a maritime point of view, an important possession for England, who, therefore, used all her influence to make the Ionians satisfied with the British rule, and to break their spirit of independence. Yet, such is the insuperable force inherent in a nationality, that, notwithstanding all the annoyances they had to suffer from the Government of England the Islands became every year more united and more determined in their opposition to the British protectorate, and in their demand of independence. One Parliament after another declared for it, by a unanimous vote. However often and however rudely they might be dissolved, immediately after the meeting of any new Assembly it renewed the demand of the nation. The result shows, that the Ionians have at length been successful, and that England has receded before the clear manifestations of the popular will.

In the second place the history of the British protectorate, which has now ended, is an interesting illustration of the exceeding narrow-mindedness and egotism of the British press and the British aristocracy in international questions. No longer than two years ago the appeals of the Ionian Islands to the people of England met with nothing but ridicule. The Parliament scarcely deigned to take notice of them; the entire daily press, excepting only the London *Star*, scouted the idea of conceding their independence to the Islanders. England not only refused to listen to the appeals of the Islanders, but they even hypocritically attempted to deceive the world, by maintaining that the Parliament did not at all represent the Ionian people. They have now, however, abandoned this attempt. Sir Henry Storks, the High Commissioner, acknowledged that the representatives of the Islands and the people considered their union with Greece as essential to their prosperity and happiness.

NURSLING HYMN FOR THE TIMES.

BY NORA.

All day long the roar of battle
Broke not baby's purling prattle,
Let not mamma's silent weeping
Break her darling's gentle sleeping:
Gentle sleeping.

Baby just like this was dreaming
When papa, with proud eyes streaming,
Kissed him, "good bye," with a blessing,
And a tender, last caressing:
Last caressing.

Blasting shell on lonely morrow,
Burnt in mamma's heart a sorrow,
Sown, with heroes, Shiloh's glory,
Tells the proud, heart-breaking story—
Woman's story.

Leaning on his manly bosom,
Loving flowers will bud and blossom,
Weeping with that dear sweet rapture
Mamma felt when papa clasped her—
Fondly clasped her.

And where baby's head so often
Leaned, its little palms to soften,
Little birds will light, carrolling
Tenderly, the dead extoling—
Papa extoling.

Smiling baby! what sweet passion
Thrills my darling in this fashion?
Hero-blood in baby burning,
Death and woe to glory turning—
Keenly turning.

Lips, and cheeks, and veins, all glowing
With this rapture through them flowing!
Freedom's cannon thunder louder,
Widowed mother ne'er was prouder—
Never prouder.

In pet's face, as in a mirror,
By some spirit eye lit clearer,
Papa's image smiles and Brightens,
Until grief with promise lightens—
Proudly lightens.

Orphan baby, smile replying,
Mamma blushes in her crying;
Papa shares the nation's honor—
Mamma weeping—shame upon her!
Shame upon her!

Dust to dust will still keep clinging,
Earth to earth its tribute bringing;
Human hearts will still be weeping
Where the human loved ones sleeping—
Lowly sleeping.

And weak woman's heart is reaching
Down where brow and lips are bleaching;
Brave dead heart, the dust concealing,
Mamma's love is for it feeling—
Blindly feeling.

Death can do no more of reaping,
Where his spirit watch is keeping;
It has passed the mystic portal,
Whitely robed, and crowned immortal;
Crowned immortal!

Slumber softly, baby, smiling,
Mamma's bitter grief beguiling,
Papa's pet, my bosom pressing,
Rest upon thy father's blessing,
Heaven's blessing!

A LONG AGONY.

On the 23d August, 1850, between five and six o'clock in the morning, some peasants in going to their work near ——, in Russia, discovered the lifeless body of Isaac Varga lying at the entrance to a footpath branching from the high road. Filled with terror at the discovery, they hastened to the starost to tell him of what they had seen, and the official returned with them to the spot to draw up an account of the circumstances of the murder (for it was evident there had been a murder) for transmission to the higher authorities.

Isaac Varga was the bailiff or land-steward of a Russian noble—not a very rich one, for the total number of the male serfs on the estate did not exceed seventy. He had made himself obnoxious to these by his excessive harshness during several years, and it seemed that the feeling of hatred towards him had grown and strengthened until it culminated in his murder. As soon as the starost could draw up a report of what had happened, he sent it the nearest magistrate, who at once instituted an inquiry in order to ascertain the perpetrators. Every inhabitant of the village, old and young, was examined, but no evidence whatever could be obtained, though it was all but certain that the murder or murderers was or were included among their number. The announcement of what had taken place reached, in due course, the proprietor of the estate at St. Petersburg, who, with least possible delay, sent another bailiff to take the place of the deceased. The man whom he selected for this post was a stern, almost savage-looking man, and his character was in harmony with his countenance; indeed it may be presumed that this was one inducement for his selection. On his arrival in the village he assembled the serfs, and in the presence of the starost he notified to them the fact that he was the representative of their owner.

Keenly as he scrutinized the faces of the slaves, (for in point of fact they were at that time nothing better) he could detect nothing like expressions in their stolid countenances, neither liking nor hatred, nothing but a blank, meaningless mask, from which hung a mass of tangled hair. Perhaps the new steward thought that the best way of preserving himself from the fate of his predecessor was to act with greater severity; or he was influenced by the same feeling which induced a captain in the navy to say that every man in it owed him a pint of blood, because the crew of one ship, commanded by his brother, had mutinied, and thrown him into the copper. From the evidence that was obtained subsequently, it was abundantly proved that he was not only severe, but even brutal in his treatment of the serfs. He was never seen out of doors without a whip in his hand, nor did he hesitate to use this freely on the persons of both male and female. Not a word of remonstrance did these offer; they knew that to do so would only bring upon them additional brutalities; nevertheless, the starost of the village (a functionary whom the serfs themselves elect) with whom he sometimes spent the evening, gave him a direct warning of what might happen to him if he did not adopt a different course, by telling him of an occurrence which had happened in the neighborhood not long before his arrival, and as the truth of the narrative is indisputable, I relate it here, to show that, long suffering as the Russian peasant is, he may be goaded into taking a frightful vengeance.

The relation of the starost was as follows: "Count Pierre Stalschkine, a Russian noble, had a wife and three children, two boys of thirteen and fifteen years of age, and the third an infant. His treatment of his serfs was the subject of conversation throughout the province, among the nobles as well as other classes. He systematically disregarded their rights, and whenever he required their services he exacted them as though their whole time was his own. Nor was this the only thing of which they had to complain; he was extortionate as well as oppressive, and cruel besides. Our countrymen, as you know, will bear a great deal under the influence of the fear of being sent to serve in the army or in a worse place, so that Stalschkine heard no murmurs and perhaps had no idea of the intense hatred toward himself which his tyranny had engendered. Among the serfs on his estate were three, who were noted for their ferocity, and these organized a conspiracy among the others. One night they met at Stalschkine's house, bringing with them bundles of straw and faggots, which they heaped up against the door and windows, and then set it on fire. The Count was soon awoke by the flames, and jumped out of the window, followed by his sons. The Count was cut down with an axe, and thrown back into the house, and his innocent children were tossed into the flames. In the meantime the Countess had been let down from the window at the back of the house, by the nurse, and her infant child after her, after which the nurse let herself down. They then went to the end of an orchard and sheltered themselves under a wall. The night was intensely cold, and while shivering here the countess heard several piercing shrieks. She asked the nurse what it was, but the latter told her to keep quiet and not to speak a word. Presently they saw a gigantic figure approaching, upon which the nurse snatched the infant from her mistress's arms and ran away. It is probable the countess had no suspicion of evil, but the wretch who drew near and took her in his arms had no mercy. He carried her back to the house, and there, in the presence of the villagers, and without one of them daring to interfere, he threw her into the fire, and faggots were heaped upon her to prevent her from moving."

But if Isaac Varga's fate did not deter the new steward from following in his steps, it was not likely that a statement of what had happened at a distance would do so, nor did it. So far from being mollified by the submissiveness of the wretched serfs, this only seemed to encourage him to deeds of greater violence. But experience has shown that a community of individuals, whether few or many, when once it has taken upon itself to avenge its wrongs, acts with less and less reluctance on every succeeding occasion. It was so in this instance; the same persons who had submitted to the tyranny of one man for years before they slew him, bore with his successor scarcely eleven months before he, too, was dispatched.

Such an occurence as the murder of two stewards in succession was so unexampled, even in Russia, that it was felt by the authorities that it must not pass unpunished. A detachment of military was sent to the village, and quartered on the inhabitants, with orders to remain there till the guilty persons were discovered. The body of Paul Javoga had been first seen by a woodman, lying face downwards in a shallow pool of water formed by the overflowing of a well, by which he had gone to draw water, and the first proceeding of the officer in command was to order this woodman's apprehension, as the murderer of the man whose corpse he had been the first to see.

It so happened that this man, of whom there is no doubt it was intended to make a victim, was little more than a youth, and so remarkable for his gentleness that somebody had given a feminine termination to his name by which he was more generally known than by his proper one. Nobody believed that he had been concerned in the murder, or that he knew who were the perpetrators; but on the other hand, the military officer was determined to put somebody to death as a warning, and it is to be feared that the villagers were only to willing to submit to his being made the victim, to save themselves from being completely ruined by the soldiers; not to speak of certain excesses which the latter perpetrated without fear of punishment from their officer, or of retaliation on the part of the peasants, and which were pretty sure to be practised more and more extensively the longer they remained.

The prisoner was confined in a hut under the guard of two soldiers, one being in the same room with him, the other posted outside the door to prevent anybody approaching the hut. Both soldiers were armed, so that the chance of the prisoner making his escape would have been considered hopeless by any person, however deeply attached to him. Great, therefore, was the surprise of the villagers when it was announced that he had disappeared, and that the soldier who had been placed in the hut to guard him had been found dead on the bench where the straw was placed, which served them as a bed. It was quite evident that the soldier had been suffocated, and the hole in the wall showed the way by which the prisoner had escaped, and the broken sword the means by which the hole had been made.

The youth and comparative weakness of the prisoner caused it to be suspected that he could not have killed the soldier, who was supposed to be a particularly powerful man, without the assistance of some person. In consequence of this suspicion both the sentry who had been on duty before midnight, and he who had relieved him, were arrested. The first swore positively that the soldier who had been killed and the prisoner were sleeping side by side when he was relieved at midnight, and the sentry who relieved him confirmed this statement, and swore that from that time till he himself was relieved, and the discovery was made that the prisoner had escaped, he had not heard a sound. It was impossible for the officer to conceive any reason why one of his men should assist a stranger in murdering his comrade, unless he had been bribed, and the whole of the villagers averred that the prisoner had no means whatever of doing this.

It was naturally supposed that the fugitive would make for the woods, and for days and weeks afterwards the soldiers were engaged in searching these, but all their endeavors to recapture their prisoner were fruitless; and it was only when the wretched peasants had been reduced to starvation, in the hope that their desire to get rid of the human locusts would force them to betray the hiding-place of their fellow-villager, that the soldiers were withdrawn. Time after time officers of justice were sent at unexpected periods, to see if the fugitive had returned to his village, but always with the same result; nothing had been seen or heard of him.

Three years after the death of Paul Javoga, a white-haired beggar one day entered the village. The account he gave of himself was that he had been a soldier, and having served his time, and, moreover, been seriously ill, he was discharged, and was then on his way to a distant village. Among those who listened to the account he gave of himself was a young woman, who, to remain faithful to the pledge she had given to the unfortunate youth who had been charged with the murder of the bailiff, had refused several offers of marriage. She lived with her father in a hut on the verge of the forest. This young woman invited the beggar to come to her father's cottage. He of course accepted the invitation, but instead of afterwards journeying onwards to the distant village he spoke of, he remained where he was.

It was soon rumored about the village that he was to marry old Vliska's daughter, but the wedding was continually being postponed, and in the meantime it was observed that the girl was growing more and more depressed and melancholy. At last the day was actually fixed, and the marriage was performed. But instead of this restoring the bride's high spirits, she became more gloomy and despondent still, and her husband, for some reason or other, seemed as if ashamed to meet the eyes of everybody he met. One day the starost and two officers of justice came to Vliska's hut, and seized the unhappy husband; and great was the astonishment of the villagers when they were told that he was the fugitive woodman who had been charged with the murder of Paul Javoga, and with killing the soldier who had been placed to guard him. Who had betrayed him never was known in the village; but it was rumored that his wife had sold him to the starost, and this was generally believed until it became known that it was she who had supplied him with nearly all the food he ate during the three years he was in hiding in the wood. His place of concealment was a hollow tree, and the anxiety and physical suffering he underwent during this period changed his appearance from youth to that of old age.

On his examination he constantly declared that he was not the murderer of Paul Javoga, nor did he know who had done the deed. He admitted that he had killed the soldier to save his own life; and when he was told that the sentinel who was on guard at the time had been subsequently killed in the Crimea, he confessed that he had been assisted by him, both having belonged to a sect whose distinguished characteristic was self-mutilation of a very extraordinary kind.

Whether the discovery that he belonged to this sect was the reason of his wife betraying him remained a secret; but there is no doubt that the woman, who for so long a period had visited and fed him, and had been the means of preserving his life, was the person who had betrayed him, for no other person had even suspected his identity. In consideration of the sufferings he had undergone, instead of being executed he was banished to Siberia, to which place many others of the same sect had been exiled.

Is Queen Victoria Insane?

The Queen, I hear from the best authority, is hopelessly insane—a complete monomaniac, ever brooding over her lost Prince Albert. From morning till night he occupies her deranged mind. I can assure you of the literal truth of the following anecdote:—When the Duke of Newcastle was so dangerously ill a short time ago as to be thought near the point of death, her Majesty condescended to pay a visit to her favorite minister, and of course the public attributed it to the amiability and the appreciation of his services by his royal mistress. But her Majesty had a very different errand to the bedside of suffering humanity than to convey consolation and sympathy. She told him that, as the doctors were of opinion that his grace could not possibly live many days, she wished him to be the bearer of a message from her to her "dear Albert." She then repeated the message several times, just as she would have done to a menial, pouring it into the ears of the suffering nobleman, and then departed, with the air of a person that had given an errand to an active court messenger, and was extremely anxious that he should depart without a moment's loss of time. The Duke, you are aware, is now recovering.

Politicians that are behind the scenes are entirely aware that the Queen's mind is hopelessly gone, and that a regency, at an early day, is inevitable. But no one has the moral courage to break the unwelcome news to the people. The editors of more than one of the London papers are in the secret, but these time-servers will not hint a word of it *pro bono publico*.—*London Corr. N. Y. Herald.*

Crops in Wisconsin.

The Berlin *Spectator* says the weather there "is composed of rain and sunshine in equal proportion. We never saw corn, potatoes and grass shoot up faster. The rain came a little too late for wheat, rye, oats and grass, but there is every prospect of a heavy crop of corn and potatoes."

The Wood county *Reporter* says the panic about a scarcity of hay, in consequence of the drought and fires, is fast subsiding and it is thought by cutting all possible there will be enough. Rains have raised the Wisconsin a few inches and helped vegetation.

The Waukesha *Freeman* says the transformation in the appearance of the crops since the rain is wonderful. "Spring wheat, which three weeks since, promised a yield which would not pay for the cutting, now looks quite well, and will produce a half or two-third crop. The winter wheat looks remarkably well, and corn and potatoes are doing finely. There will also be a much larger amount of hay gathered, and in addition, farmers are sowing corn, and making other provision for their stock, which will ensure a sufficiency of fodder to carry them comfortably through the winter.

The Appleton *Mirror* says splendid rains are falling there, and crops are doing better than seemed possible. There will be more than half a crop. Corn and potatoes promise to yield well

A Notorious Rebel.

The notorious Edmund Ruffin, Sr., who had the disgrace to boast that he fired the first gun on Fort Sumter, is a native of this county, and is noted as being one of the most vile and degenerate of men. He has several times been in the jail of Prince George county; and as a landlord was one of the most cruel and exacting wretches that could well live. Persons who knew him well say that he was frequently arrested for cruelly beating his wife, and on one occasion he was taken prisoner to Petersburg for having flayed alive two of his negro women whom he had stripped naked and tied up by the thumbs, while he administered the blows with his own hand. Let the world know, therefore, that the man who volunteered to fire the first gun upon the flag of the United States was Edwin Ruffin, senior, a jail-bird and wife-beater, born in Prince George county, Va. He is a *feted* man in the South at the present time, and honored among the traitors, who would spurn him for his former conduct were it not lightened by the fact that his "sins which were as scarlet, have become like wool," because he fired upon the flag of his country.

Description and Armament of Semmes' New Privateer.

[Paris (June 29) correspondence of the London News.]

It is not true, as reported by the *Times*, that Captain Semmes is in Paris, but it is said that he has sent for most of his officers, to give them instructions for the armament of a new Alabama, of which he proposes shortly to take the command.

The *France*, which seems to have received a special information about his new ship, says that she is a small, beautifully formed corvette, iron plated inside, and provided with powerful artillery. Capt. Semmes has ordered three pivot guns capable of throwing hollow projectiles of one hundred and seventy, and solid projectiles of two hundred and twenty English pounds. Her crew, which in the old Alabama consisted of one hundred and forty-two men, is to be augmented to one hundred and seventy two.

The *France* of June 29 says that these details are positive. It does not know in what port the new ship will be armed, but it believes that no surveillance can prevent it from putting to sea.

An Elephant-Footed Contraband.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of the 12th says:

Only nine out of the fifty contrabands who were examined yesterday as recruits, were rejected. One of them, a Lynchburg chap, had feet precisely like an elephant, not only in shape but in color. He was an object of much interest to the examining surgeon and to all who saw his remarkable pedestals.

NOVEL SCENE AT A WEDDING.—The Bolton (England) *Chronicle* tells this story: An unusual circumstance occurred at a wedding on Monday last in the parish church at Farnsworth. Joseph Hindley, a widower of about eight weeks' loneliness, calling himself sixty years of age, and judged by his "good natured friends" to be about three-score and ten, was allied to Harriet Booth, aged fifty-six. The ceremony having been completed at the altar, by the Rev. W. H. Burns, the bride and bridegroom accompanied him to the vestry to sign the register. That verification being secured, the bridegroom asked permission to sing a verse of a hymn before they left that sanctum for the wiles and temptations and troubles of the outer world. It appeared to the reverend gentleman a strange request, but on his being urgently pressed he gave consent, and the bridegroom toned forth in hearty but not melodious style the following lines:

"Together let us sweetly live,
Together let us die,
And each a shiny crown receive,
And reign above the sky."

And then with his bride took his departure in a state of beatitude.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY 17 1864.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Erastus Lyman, President of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company of New York, is among the arrivals at the Sherman House.

NOT DEAD.—Some stupid fellow led us into a very serious blunder by informing us that Lieut. Charley Varges, of the 134th Illinois Regiment, was shot while on picket duty near Paducah. We are glad to be able to say that Mr. Varges is alive and uninjured.

CORRECTION.—The paragraph in the TRIBUNE of Saturday headed a "Dishonest Borrower," we are satisfied is unjust to Mr. Dwyer. The complainant in the case is laboring under an aberration of mind, and it was in his fancy only that the wrong existed. Mr. Dwyer purchased the property and has a bill of sale for it in his possession.

DROWNED.—A German boy about twelve years of age, fell into the north branch of the river near Chicago avenue bridge, on Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, and was drowned. The body was shortly recovered, but not until life was extinct. Our reporter was unable to learn the name of the boy.

MARRIED.—At Memphis, Tenn., on the 25th ult., by Rev. C. W. Collier, Lieutenant L. W. Lincoln, 5th Illinois cavalry, formerly of Chicago, to Miss Anna Worsham, of Memphis. This is the same officer who was reported killed by a guerilla last summer, but it turned out that in the fight he killed the reb, instead of the reb. killing him.

IN ERROR.—Our reporter was in error yesterday in announcing the expected arrival of the 10th regiment. It was a misapprehension of the information upon which the paragraph was based. The 4th regiment of the Reserve Corps formed the troops referred to. They passed through the city Saturday morning.

FIRE.—Between two and three o'clock on Saturday morning the one story frame grocery store at the corner of Polk and Foster streets, with the stock, was seriously damaged by fire. The building was owned by Mr. Heller and the stock by Mr. Burns, both of whom sustain a loss of about $500. The property was fully insured.

NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTION.—We have just seen a complete lumber measure, a little instrument which not only measures lumber of different lengths, but registers the measurement on a dial from one to one thousand feet, avoiding the risk of errors in addition, and saving the trouble. A. M. Olds is the inventor. Parties desiring further information may address him P. O. box 202, Chicago.

CIGARS.—The lover of a pure Havana cigar, or genuine "fine-cut," will be gratified to learn that Corbin & Co., so well known to the public as first-class caterers in this line, has again commenced business in this city at 91 Randolph street, where they will be pleased to meet their old friends and acquaintances, and administer to them the best of "the weed" in whatever shape is most desirable. The stock is the best imported, and is well assorted.

A LOW VILLAIN.—August Hartwick—a German who looks like a man but who is evidently a brute—was brought before Justice Miller on Saturday on complaint of a highly respectable lady, charged with the wilful and indecent exposure of his person. For a long time he has been in the habit of thus exposing himself to the lady's little girls, seven and ten years old. He paid no regard to remonstances, and in order to prevent this disgusting practice he was arrested. Justice Miller assessed the very low fine of $25 and costs.

RESISTING AN OFFICER.—Hans Hanson, a bartender in the North Division, was on a spree on Friday, and wilfully broke the plate glass out of several stores on Water street. An officer stepped up to interfere with this expensive sport of the young man, when he declared he would shiver him as he had the glass, and drew a knife to aid in the sanguinary process. Help soon arrived and the fighting man was taken to the Armory. On Saturday he was fined $15, and costs.

NORTH STAR MISSION PIC NIC.—The North Star Mission Sunday School will hold their annual pic nic excursion on Tuesday, July 19, 1864, on which occasion they will visit the beautiful village of Evanston, and there on the shores of the beautiful lake and under the shade of the grand old forests, give the little ones a holiday. We are advised that refreshments will be furnished; and from the well known liberality of the managers, we are justified in assuming that there will be nothing wanting in this respect. Tickets for adults 50 cents. Cars leave the Milwaukee Railroad Depot at 9 A. M.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—During the recent session of the Republican Union State Central Committee in the parlor of the Tremont House, S. C. Judd, one of the blatant gems of the Copperhead class, stumbled into the room. "Is the committee in session" queried he, and he was answered "yes." Still not satisfied, he looked round in the vain hope of seeing one friendly face; he found none. Said he doubtingly: "But not the Democratic Convention?" "Oh, yes," answered one of the gentlemen; "Democratic, but none of your infernal peace Democrats by a long chalk." S. C. J. needed no further invitation to leave; the smell of powder even in the distance was too much, and he departed.

WANTED TO DISSECT.—Nancy Johnson on Saturday had a violent quarrel with her nearest neighbor all about a spotted pig which rooted up the neighbor's cabbages. The indignant owner of the vegetables threw a kettle of boiling water upon the little porker, which unkind act hurt his owner quite as much as himself. She rushed upon the aggressor, and would have done her personal violence had she not sought safety in her castle. Foiled in her first attempt, she threatened to tear the unfortunate woman limb from limb. Not relishing the dissecting process, and fearing Mrs. Johnson's anatomical skill would not enable her to get the parts together in the same graceful shape as now, she went before Justice DeWolf, and had the belligerent woman give $200 bonds that she wouldn't do it.

NARROW ESCAPE.—An incident occurred on Friday afternoon at the foundry of N. E. Bouton & Co. which came very near becoming the occasion of a terrible catastrophe. The workmen were about pouring into the blast furnace used for melting iron, a quantity of scrap, when the attention of Mr. Bouton was directed to an object which reminded him of the missiles used by the Army of the Cumberland, with which he aforetime sojourned. Upon examination it proved to be a conical shell, six inches in diameter and twelve inches long, fully charged with powder, and needing but a slight blow upon the cap, or application of heat, to cause its explosion. The effect of casting a loaded shell into a furnace of melted metal can be better imagined than described. Mr. Bouton very properly removed the unwelcome intruder and buried it, thereby preventing what might have been a very serious calamity.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.—Dr. Terry, Post and Examining Surgeon, informs us that Gen. W. S. Smith, Chief of Cavalry, Sherman's Army, is lying in Chicago down with inflammatory rheumatism. Gen. Smith was under orders to purchase horses, but is incapacitated for the present from attending to his duties.

Colonel Ezra Taylor, Chief of Artillery under Sherman, wounded in the lungs near Dalton Georgia, is also in Chicago, rapidly recovering.

The Hoffman Dragoons were mustered out of service on Saturday by Capt. C. C. Pomeroy.

The 4th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Maj. Gaeber in command, passed through this city on Saturday morning *en route* from Rock Island to Washington, where they will be placed in the fortifications.

A requisition was made by Col. B. J. Sweet, commanding the Post, upon the proper officer yesterday, for two thousand rounds of ball cartridges. This was doubtless in anticipation of the arrival of rebel prisoners from Georgia.

LOYALTY VS. DISLOYALTY.—Supervisor DeWolf on Saturday met W. W. Taylor, Supervisor of the 5th Ward, in L. P. Hilliard's office. Taylor, as is his usual custom, was vomiting out a string of vulgar abuse of the Government and the Administration, and torturing himself in the effort to find epithets sufficiently mean and low to express his disgust of loyalty. Mr. DeWolf remarked that, judging from his language, he would be in the rebel service if his courage was only equal to the will. At this home thrust, Taylor went stark mad, laid his vulgar tongue upon DeWolf, calling him a "scurvy puppy," an "abolition hound," a "negro lover," &c., &c., through the whole catalogue of Copperhead billingsgate, and brought up by threatening to "snuff out" his loyal opponent, and clenched his fist to do so—taking good care, however, not to come within about twelve feet of his adversary, who stood like a veteran awaiting the charge. After cutting the air in all directions, and assuming all the fighting attitudes known to the short-haired fancy, the 5th Ward Supervisor suddenly discovered that he had made an ass of himself, and shot out at the door like a dart, going, it is supposed, to imbibe a fresh supply of Copperhead inspiration.

EARLY CLOSING.—We are glad to perceive that the merchants and storekeepers of our city are beginning to awaken to a consciousness of the fact that the young men employed in their places of business need a little time for rest and recreation. On and after to-day, the establishments of the principal clothing houses will be closed at 7 o'clock each evening except Saturdays. We hope the citizens of Chicago will aid in carrying out this desirable improvement by making their purchases during the day, not only with these gentlemen but in the purchase of all other descriptions of goods. If store-keepers find that the public is disposed to favor the early closing movement, they will not be slow to avail themselves of the idea.

The following announcement has recently been signed by the firms whose names are appended. The list embraces all the principal clothing establishments except that of A. A. Putnam, who is absent from the city, and will doubtless sign it on his return:

"We, the undersigned clothing merchants of Chicago, do hereby agree to close our respective places of business on and after July 18th, 1864, at 7 o'clock p. m., Saturdays excepted:

G. T. Belding & Co.,	James Marks,
DeGraff & Poole,	Webster, Marsh & Co.,
Sproule & Chapman,	J. B. Dudley
A. D. Titsworth & Co.,	A. H. Kohn,
John McCurdy & Co.,	J. & A. Schmaltz,
Scott, King & Co.,	R. J. Walshe,
William Clingman,	Edward Ely,
William Turner,	H. Burwell,
William Locke,	Geo. McKeand & Co.,
J. M. Harvey,	S. F. Comstock,
John McCormick,	John Frost,
A. W. Wooley & Co.,	Eberhardt & Keitt.

ST. ANSGARIUS—REV. J. BREDBERG APPOINTED PASTOR.—The St. Ansgarius Church difficulty seems now to have entirely subsided, and the Scandinavians rejoice in full possession of the structure. On the 20th ult., a meeting of the Congregation was held in the Church, pursuant to notice, at which M. Shonbeck, senior warden, presided. The attention of the meeting was called to the following minute of the vestry, held on the 20th day of May previous, viz:

At a special meeting, held by the wardens and vestry of St. Ansgarius Church, Chicago, May 20th, 1864, the following, on motion of Mr. Lind, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Rev. Jacob Bredberg is hereby duly called to be rector of St. Ansgarius (Scandinavian) Church, with a salary of five hundred (500) dollars a year, and free house in the parsonage belonging to the Church.

Whereupon, Rev Jacob Bredberg being present, stated that he had suspended his acceptance of this call until the sentiment of the congregation thereon could be fully expressed.

On motion, the following were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we fully, heartily, and unanimously ratify and approve the call thus extended to Rev. Jacob Bredberg to become our pastor, and from his past services feel for him the warmest sentiments of affection and esteem; also,

Resolved, That we claim as our highest and dearest privilege, to express, as our earnest and unalterable wish, that our Church remain a Scandinavian Church, and that the church services continue to be conducted in the Scandinavian language.

BURYING THE DEAD.

The Problem of Human Existence—Life Here and Beyond the Grave—Immortality a Self-Evident Truth.

Graceland Cemetery—Its Location and Peculiarities—The Monuments There.

To be, to do, and to suffer, is the verbal end of human existence; "the be-all, and the end-all here." Human life and dissolution is a deep, unsolvable problem, one which has ever taxed the skill of the philosopher and the metaphysician more successfully than did the famous riddle of the Sphynx the skill of Oedipus. We live, and fulfil an allotted term of existence; then go to "that bourne whence no traveler returns, "to die, to sleep," and in that sleep to end the all of known activity. The pleasures and pains, the hopes and fears, the thousand other passions, feelings and aspirations which agitate the living frame are passed into the domain of the forgotten. The Lethean waters close slowly over the memories of deeds done, of acts consummated, of victories achieved. The individual goes to his long home, the mourners go about the streets, and after a few hours of sorrow on the part of surviving friends he is forgotten; the place that knew him once knows him no more forever. All, all is gone; the soul reposes in the unfathomable eternities; the body moulders into dust; all that belongs to earth is resolved into its primeval element, and after a short quiescence swells anew the bulk of animated existence by entering into the componence of other bodies. The spirit alone retains its individuality—it never dies. Laden with all the faults and vices, imbued with all the passions and impulses acquired while dwelling in the human organism it flies into the presence of its Maker, there to "render an account of the deeds done in the body, whether they be good, or whether they be evil." It stands in the presence of the recording angel and of its God. Happy; infinitely, inexpressibly happy, he whose name is then found written in the Book of Life.

The Pythagorean doctrine of transmigration, though not true literally, is yet so as an inverted fact. It is not our souls that go to animate other bodies, but that the material of which our bodies are composed, becomes the substantive of new corporealities embodying other souls. Had the great philosopher taken "transmutation" as his text, he had preached an aphorism whose truth none had gainsaid. It was a near approach to the doctrines of Holy Writ, a near approach to inspiration. His theory, as perpetuated by the Hindoos, may have run them into absurdities, but it nevertheless commends our respect as an indication of the success achieved in the solution of that deep problem—Life beyond the grave.

The course of human history in the past is marked by its reachings out after the infinite, and the shores of the stream of time are strewn with the debris resulting from the wreck of systems of philosophy, all having as their leading idea the perpetuation of existence after death had cut short the earthly career of man. The light of the gospel was scarcely needed to tell man that there is within him a something that lives after his body has ceased its functions; he bears about with him the best of internal evidence of the fact—an overwhelming consciousness. True, the philosophers of pagan nations, and the pagan savans of Christian peoples have often worked themselves into a dilemma in the attempt to reason out a self-evident truth; but that truth itself lies in the heart of every man—a spark of light unquenchable. It may be obscured by ignorance or partially smothered by infidelity, but it lives on. The light of revealed religion is, however, needed to give direction to this existing knowledge, to tell the circumstances and conditions under which this spirit existence shall be perpetuated. Without that inspired teaching we know not why the spirit lives forever, only that it does so.

Hence the disposition which has, in all ages and among all people, been made of the dead; the different modes of dealing with the body all have reference to the speciality of belief on the part of the people. The ancient Egyptians had a strong leaning after the doctrine of immortality, but they were unable to comprehend the existence of a spirit without a body, although they recognized a possible separation. Hence their practice of embalming bodies; they believed that so long as the body retained its form the soul would exist, but that as the body lost its distinctive form the soul gradually lost its individuality, and at last returned into the bosom of the infinite mass of vital essence. The founders of the school of magic, their idea of necessary connection was carried into all the ramifications of science among other peoples, their earlier studies being confined almost exclusively to "dealings with the dead." Hence the radical formulary of the magician has always had in view the production of an incense which could be appropriated as a form by the spirit designed to appear. This idea was a little improved upon by the doctrine of carnal resurrection, and to this day the usual practice of the Christian churches is to bury their dead face eastward, to be in readiness to salute the rising sun which shall usher in the everlasting day. A curious instance of adhesion to this idea is given in the custom of burying with the head downward, in the belief that at the last day the world will literally be turned upside down, thus bringing the dead on their feet. The Mahommedans care little about preserving the integrity of their dead because the prophet taught that only one part of the body—the *os coccygis*—was essential to the reproduction of the whole frame; hence the rump bone is religiously preserved by the "true believers" who draw their creed from the Alkoran. The practice of burning the dead which obtained among the ancients, and is still in vogue in some parts of Asia, was an offspring from the belief that the spirit ascended directly to the celestial regions in the smoke of the funereal pyre, leaving earth's sorrows far away, and having nothing to care for below, its former tenement being completely destroyed.

With us, the belief in the final resurrection is firmly grounded, but it inclines not to extravagancies of ceremony or attempts at aiding the process. We know the power of the Deity, who will work independently of anything we can do, in that last grand revulsion, when all the dead shall rise and come to judgment. But another motive operates to cause us to give them proper reflection. We love to testify our respect to them, and to honor their memories in the dust which covers them. 'Tis a poor acknowledgement of departed worth, but we can do no more. Hence it is that we enshrine them in the panoply of death, follow their remains to the grave in solemn procession and mark the place where rests their dust with the costly monument, whose inscription records their virtues. The modern cemetery is a lovely spot, made so by all the accessories which art can lavish upon it. A place where the departed is not laid away, to be no more thought of, but where the mourning relative or friend may often revisit the grave, strewing the evidences of affection around the sod in the shape of flowers, or more enduring arborescent beauty. The retired situation, the rural pathway, the winding avenue, not less than the individual attractions to meditation, presented in the inclosures, all invite a visit from the thoughtful to the great *Necropolis*—the city of the dead, where lie entombed the thousands of brothers and sisters who have gone before us to the silent grave.

One of the most attractive cemeteries in the States is "Graceland," situated just without the northern limits of our own city on a beautiful tract of rising ground fronting the Green Bay road, a distance of five miles from the Court House, sufficiently near to admit of easy access yet far enough away to secure it against encroachment by the "living multitude." The cemetery contains one hundred and twenty acres in the shape of a trapezium, the longer diagonal running northwest to southeast. It is situated about three-quarters of a mile from the shore of Lake Michigan, above the surface of which it lies at a varying elevation of 17 to 26 feet. The company was incorporated by act of the Legislature, Feb. 22, 1861, the first Board of Directors consisting of our well known fellow townsmen, W. B. Ogden, E. H. Sheldon, T. B. Bryan, Sidney Sawyer and G. P. A. Healy. The cemetery was formally dedicated to its sacred purpose by Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D. D., Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, in this city. Soon as the charter was received, the Directors called into requisition the services of the most eminent landscape gardeners in the East, and the grounds were properly laid out, nearly in their present shape. Graceland cemetery of to-day sufficiently justifies the expectations of those who secured it for burial uses; in the future it will become one of the most charming places of resort in the neighborhood of the city.

We have formerly spoken of the position being achieved by Chicago in her practical adaptation of the fine arts to the wants of humanity—wants never so painfully [illegible] as in bereavement. While the [illegible] taught to look beyond the tomb for [illegible] there to leave a sign [illegible] show his hope in the future union in the realms above, coeval with the tribute of affectionate regard in this life. It is truly noble when the devotional and the artistic thus unite [illegible] accord, ministering to the higher feelings of both our natures—the earthly and the divine. [illegible]

The richly sculptured stone,
The gorgeous monumental bust,
For these must perish in their turn
And drop to dust.

But we do find in them an appropriate expression of our feelings, and in gazing on them there are few natures so prone, so persistently earthly as to be unsusceptible of elevation towards things above. [illegible]

memory of his wife; it is a fluted shaft with wreathed cap. Near this is the monument of Dr. C. H. Ray, square, with vase surmounting. Eastward of this is the lot of S. N. Wilcox, containing a square recess, and vase filled with flowers on the summit of a very neat, tall pillar. Hiram Wheeler and F. Parmalee own a large lot contiguous to this, the base is laid down for a noble monument which will be erected shortly. Mr. Olson, Superintendent of the Cemetery has a neat little monument near to these, and next is one erected by E. K. Saunders to the memory of his wife—worthy of special regard. Near this is the lot of J. A. Boyer, containing a pretty pillar with bird on the summit. H. H. Magie has a massive vault near this; the first testimonial erected in the cemetery. S. S. Bliss has a neat octagonal shaft, tapering upward to the skies; Martin Kieth, square monument with pillar, and others are near this. Here lies the dust of Young Farnum, one of our Shiloh heroes, buried by the Literary Association, and there the bones of Major Medill, who died from wounds received at Gettysburg. The grave of Farnum is marked by a shaft, memorable as having cast its shadow over the remains of S. A. Douglas. A very pretty arrangement of flowers is seen round the lot of M. C. Stearns. Not far from this is a tall column of solid Granite on the lot of Dan. Thompson, in the severe Tuscan, a beautiful design. Next is the monument of Max H. Jorisberry, square, with cap and shrouded. A square marble column marks the resting place of J. H. Ferry, and Edward Ely has one of similar shape, with appropriate capital. Dr. Byford has a vault in process of construction near this: a very neat design.

Leaving this portion of the enclosure, and returning toward the entrance, we pass the monument under which resteth all that is mortal of Hon George Manierre, late Judge of the Circuit Court: it was nearly finished before his death; it has a large base, typifying the firm and sure foundation of the Christian's faith, and is surmounted by a globe, and draped. Near this are the remains of Dr. Scammon, and just beyond that is a beautiful gothic monument with cross, belonging to James Carter. Nearly close to this is a testimonial of motherly love to a young soldier who gave his life for his country. Not far from these is a broken finited column, raised to the memory of Capt. Albert Borghardt, of the 5th Missouri cavalry, having his sword wrapped in the folds of the time-honored flag, depending from the summit. We notice also a neat column, inscribed "Ebert," panneled; and fronting the entrance is an alcoved block of marble, erected in memory of the brave William A. Webb, Colonel of the 43d Illinois Volunteers, and formerly Captain U. S. A.

Our tour is completed, yet would we gladly linger within those hallowed portals, made sacred by the dust that there reposes, made doubly holy by the presence of the noble heroes who have yielded up their lives in defence of "Liberty and Union." But it may not be. The bustling activity of the outer world demand our presence, and we turn away from these sadly pleasing associations to mingle once more in the strife. Yet not for long. Soon we too shall hear the summons to join that quiescent throng and quit earth's joys and sorrows for a resting place in the city of the dead. Not much does it affect the spirit where the bones are laid after it has quit this frail tenement of clay, yet there is something attractive in the scene, which amid all the repulsiveness of death whispers, "Here is a holy calm retreat," and as we take one last look at the dead reposing there, we involuntarily sigh with the man of God, "Let me be buried in his sepulchre, and lay my bones beside his bones."

THE CHICAGO RIVER.

Our "Usual" Article—How the River Shall be Cleaned—Producing a Current—The Different Methods Proposed—The Only Available One.

A letter inserted in last Thursday's issue of the TRIBUNE, refers to our "usual" article on the condition of the Chicago River." We were not before conscious of being contributors to that *usual* flashy periodical "Once a Week," nor did the writer of this venture to flatter himself that his articles on the Chicago River had come to be "familiar in the mouth as household words." The *Dickens* take it say we. It seems the thing is looked for. A dissertation on the Chicago River has become a "thing in course," and expected with as much of periodic regularity as the stench of the river itself is snuffed for by those who cross the bridges. It is exceedingly embarrassing to be obliged to scribble when one has nothing to write; it is a little worse than the dilemma of Flora McFlimsey, who was compelled to go to a ball though she had "nothing to wear." We do confess that the use of that word "usual" is rather galling. Yet we would not complain. As said the poick, "I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word."

There is, however, little use in saying more about the river, or attempting to reduce its stench to inky forms. [illegible]

CITY RAILWAY.

Transfer of Three-fifths of its Stock.

A revolution has been for some time past going on in the affairs of the Chicago City Railway, which culminated on Friday last in the finish of the transfer of three-fifths of the stock of that Company, [illegible]

The immense premium which the sale of these shares realized is a confirmation of the value and importance which has always been supposed to attach to the possession of the State Street Railway stock, and with the gradually increasing and popular neighborhood, traversed by this important line, the fortunate purchasers will, without doubt, if they feel so disposed, in the course of a year or two be enabled to realize as large a profit on the investment as their predecessors. The railway comprises nine miles of track, employs thirty-five cars and two hundred and forty horses, and is asserted to have carried over three millions of passengers during the past year.

CRIME IN CHICAGO.

Its Alarming Prevalence—The Causes and only Cure—A Word to Christian Reformers.

Nearly six thousand years have passed since the age of Omnipotence looked down upon the first great crime against society and pronounced His terrible judgment against the offender. And yet, from the day the ground drank the blood of the murdered brother, and Cain went out from the presence of the Lord to mourn over the severity of his punishment, society has not known an hour's immunity from crime. Down the track of ages, through all the rolling centuries that have intervened since that fatal day—under all institutions and beneath all skies, are the horrid blood stains that mark the commission of murder and multitudes of lighter crimes that swell the number of human offenses. The curse pronounced by the Creator, and the enactments of man, have been alike insufficient to check its rapid increase; like the swelling, surging volume of a mighty river, taking its rise from the little spring where laughing children play, the little brook goes gurgling over the stony bottom, rolls leisurely through the meadow, breaks through the mountain barriers, and, plunging onward to the ocean, is lost in its vast green depths, so from the cool bowers beside that altar, erected for worship and sacrifice, has issued a stream of indecence and vice, gathering volume as it has rolled through the sixty centuries that have intervened, bearing onward to the yawning gulf which gapes to receive them, the unhappy victims that float along its black tide.

Christianity, we regret to say, has not yet rooted out from our race the tendency to wrong. Crimes as loathsome in their nature and as cruel in their conception, exist in civilized and nominally christian communities, as those which occur in heathen lands. Our own city, with all its churches, its philanthropic and reformatory societies, and its thousands of zealous workers in every good and noble cause, presents an array of evil doers, which, though no worse, perhaps, than other cities are compelled to endure, is, notwithstanding, alarming to contemplate. Crime of every grade is every day developed, and criminals of every age and hue are each day detected and punished. And yet the tide swells and deepens, and malefactors increase.

Time was when a murder or a robbery would throw the community into paroxysms of excitement, and furnish the topic for twelve months' conversation. Now a paragraph in the daily paper announces the fact, it is perhaps discussed at the breakfast table, and to-morrow a fresh outrage, more heinous than the one of yesterday, drives forth all remembrance of the former. So we go. Calloused in feeling by a familiarity with the shocking details of every form of vice, we rapidly lose the sickening sensation which its first appearance engenders. This is one cause of the increase of crime. Wearing off by constant contact with it the natural disgust which its horrid character naturally inspires, we at last view it unmoved.

Crime has a self-generating property and multiplies itself surely and rapidly. A profane man may, by his pernicious example, teach the prattling child to blaspheme, or an immoral one may lead the innocent youth to the commission of vices to which without such influence he never would have stooped. Idleness, poverty, disappointed hopes and love of intoxicating drinks are the chief causes of these and other vices that exist among us. Unwilling to labor the idler steals that he may not starve. Hopeless of the future, stung to insensibility by the wrongs of the world, men rush madly into the vortex of crime. Robbed of reason by intoxicating cups, they sin blindly, though without excuse.

But how little are these things appreciated! How little thought does the merchant, the professional man, the Christian even, give to these reflections. How few have any adequate conception of the squalid misery and wretchedness in which generates the shocking immorality and crime that daily appals the moral sense of our citizens. Blissfully ignorant of the existence of the great moving causes of vice, they studiously hold themselves aloof from all contact with the poverty stricken, heartsick and hopeless offender, and with knitted brow and stern reproof they repulse their advance, and impart new momentum to their already rapid downward course. It is not wise to send missionaries to Africa, India, China or Japan until this class of our home population is reached and rescued. Let the philanthropist go to the alleys, the cellars, and the attics of this Christian city, where they will find thousands shut out from the influence of human sympathy. No friendly counsel to direct their erring footsteps, or encourage their feeble attempts at virtue. Quick to feel the utter hopelessness of their condition, hope dies out in their bosoms; no pleasing dream of the future inspires them to reformatory efforts, and, feeling abandoned by man and cursed by God. They sink down, down into the blood seething sea of corruption, misery and crime, and a low, solemn wail coming up from the disturbed surface alone tells their future and their fate. 'Tis sickening to see the hardened features of many who daily appear at our Police tribune, and to know that each was once a pure and smiling infant, over whose slumbers angels kept watch and whose merry ringing laugh gave joy to a mother's heart.

The remedy for these evils lies with the benevolent, the philanthropic, the Christian men and women of the city. Let them seek out and reach their hearts by acts of kindness and words of counsel and good cheer. Show them that though their feet have wandered, society yearn to receive them back to virtue. There is not a heart so hardened—a nature so brutal—that would not listen respectfully to such appeals. Whatever may be the outward show, there are times in the history of every criminal when he feels the truth of the declaration that the "way of the transgressor is hard," and looks longingly back to the happy hours of innocent childhood.

Appeal to them by the memory of that mother who sleeps in death, and by the buried hopes of their earlier years. All may not be reclaimed, many will be. The reward is worth the effort. "They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as stars." Philanthropists, christian men and women, the field is broad, the labor inviting, and the reward sure and ample. Will you enter the harvest?

CAMP DOUGLAS.

Its Present Aspect—Visit of Members of the Board of Trade—The Guard and Prisoners.

The man who, three years ago, visited the tract of land now occupied by the United States authorities as Camp Douglas, would hardly be prepared to witness the astonishing change that has taken place. Then the place was not an enclosure, but an open prairie, grass-grown and redolent of the perfume of prairie flowers. Now it is the dwelling place of the garrison of the camp and post, and nearly six thousand rebel prisoners. Here is many more than population enough for a Western city. Many a town in Illinois and other Western States, with less than two thousand inhabitants can boast of its Mayor and Common Council, and there is in Camp Douglas, therefore, population, loyal and disloyal, sufficient to make three such cities.

DRESS PARADES.

The garrison square—that portion of the enclosure surrounded on all sides by the headquarters of the post and garrison, and the barracks for the Federal soldiers—looks as neat and cleanly as a housewife's kitchen. It bears evident marks of having been thoroughly policed, perhaps by rebel soldiers. Here, whenever the day is fine, the garrison go through the mysteries of dress parade and regimental and battalion drill. An hour can be whiled away very pleasantly almost any afternoon in witnessing these exhibitions. On Friday the members of the Board of Trade were treated to a special review of all the troops in and about the Camp, at which they expressed themselves highly delighted. The affair was, for some reason, kept altogether secret.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements in the interior of the Camp are numerous and of a character entitled to special mention. The garrison Headquarters, on the east side of the square are about to be rebuilt, plastered and painted throughout. It will largely improve the general appearance of the row. A very large and substantial commissary and quartermaster's warehouse is now very nearly completed, as is also, a hospital double the capacity of the present one. The row of barracks, on the south side of the enclosure, formerly occupied by the garrison, are now being transported to the prisoners' square, where they will be fitted up for rebel occupancy. A large number of the prisoners are employed as motive power in the transportation of these barracks from the old to the new location.

[illegible]

the head of "Union Park," the writer of which gives me "fits" for opposing the appropriation for the improvement of said Park. Now if the writer of that article will affix his signature to the same and publish it, and I find that he is one of my constituents or a tax payer in the West Division, and not a reporter for any city newspaper, I will, much as I would like to avoid a newspaper controversy, give him my reasons for voting against and opposing the appropriation.

THE KNABE PIANO.

Letter from J. P. Webster, Esq., the Composer.

The following, from the pen of the gifted composer, J. P. Webster, Esq., speaks eloquently for the merits of this justly popular instrument:

CHICAGO, June 15th, 1864.

Messrs. Julius Bauer & Co:

GENTLEMEN: The Knabe pianos continue to give the most unbounded satisfaction, in fact, the more they are used, the better are they appreciated. There is a magic-like effect in their action, and a full orchestra of rich and rare melody in their touch and tone. In their great compass may be distinguished all the varied strains, from the extremely gay and bird-like carrol of the treble, now gushing forth with a plaintive sweetness unparalleled, stirring the very soul with its sublime and touching pathos, and now ringing out clear and penetrating, every note of which is supremely musical; while the deep and powerful bass blends in with most perfect unison with that gradual and easy transition for which these instruments seem so chiefly noted.

One of the most important features of these pianos is, that notwithstanding we have all kinds of weather, they remain in perfect tune, which is remarkable and speaks volumes for the general quality of the material of which they are composed, and also of their mechanical construction—as in my opinion no Piano can successfully withstand the effects of such continual and extremely sudden changes incidental to this climate, unless constructed of the very best material, and by skillful and competent artizans.

That such is the case with your Knabe Pianos, the universal testimony of those who know them best is able evidence, and these prominent points of its excellence should be published to the world, not only for the benefit of those wishing to possess a most valuable instrument, but as an honorable tribute, and an everlasting monument of the praiseworthy efforts and ingenuity of the manufacturers.

This is the fourth Knabe Piano I have purchased of you, and I am happy to say, I am daily more and more deeply impressed with their many sterling qualities; and with the utmost confidence in their merits, I most cheerfully recommend them to the public. (Signed) J. P. WEBSTER.

ADMIRALTY DECISION.

Liability of the City for Damages from River Obstructions.

In the Circuit Court on Saturday Judge Davis gave his decision in the admiralty appeal case of Albert E. Goodrich and others vs. the City of Chicago. The case was argued at the July term, 1863, and taken under advisement by the Court. The libellants sought to recover upon damages sustained by the steamer Huron from having come into contact with a sunken wreck whilst leaving the river. They claimed that the city, under its charter, had been invested with the exclusive jurisdiction and control over the river and harbor, and that it was its duty to remove all obstructions. The city contended that the language of the charter was permissive and not compulsory. Judge Davis said that if the question to be decided were an open one he should have no difficulty in holding the city to make full redress for the injuries sustained by the vessel of the libellant. He believed the true interests of commerce and the welfare of the city would be promoted by such a course. But in 10th Wheaton the Supreme Court held as follows:

"This Court has uniformly professed its disposition in cases depending on the laws of a particular State to adopt the construction which the Courts of the State has given to those laws."

Under these circumstances Judge Davis held that the city could not be made responsible, inasmuch as no damage had accrued by reason of an attempt on the part of the respondent to raise the hulk from her position of danger. The decree was accordingly set aside and the libel dismissed.

The case has been a most tedious one. In the first instance it ran the gauntlet at Common Law, was taken to the Supreme Court, and resulted in both instances in favor of the city. It was then taken to the Admiralty Court of the United States where the libellant succeeded in getting a decree. Then the present appeal was taken. A further appeal will be now had to the United States Supreme Court.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.—The real estate market is very active, with prices slightly rising, but not at a rate corresponding with that of other staples. The recent fluctuations in the value of money seem to have stimulated many holders of cash to invest in city lots.

The following transfers have been effected in the office of T. B. Bryan, during the past week. They indicate pretty closely the state of the market:

Park avenue lot, 50 ft. west of Lincoln	$1,500
Calumet avenue lot, 75 ft by 300 feet North of 22d street	7,200
Calumet avenue, 154 ft. by 180 ft. north of 29th street	3,080
Wabash avenue, 153 ft. by 180 ft., corner 26th street	6,120
Park avenue, 175 ft. by 180 ft., west of Lincoln street	5,250
Park avenue, 30 ft. by 180 ft., west of Leavitt street	600
E ½ lot 4, block 28, Johnston's subdivis'n.	300
Bunker street, block 12, 75x125 ft.	1,200
Lot on West Washington street, near Union Park, 10 ft. front	7,250
House and lot on Wabash avenue, north of Hubbard street, 40x180	8,500
Lot on Calumet avenue, 25x180, north of 29th street	625
Lots in Ellis' addition, 264 ft.	2,500
Wharfing lot 26 and W. 20 ft., wharfing lot 26, with brick stores	25,000
Block 3 in the Cadwise subdivision	5,300
Lot on the South Branch, 100 ft. corner of Jackson street, and 125 ft. corner of 22d street	31,500
West Washington street, west of Lincoln, 25 ft. front	875
Total	$106,800

The following transfers have been made in the office of Rees & Ayres, within sixty days:

Lots 1 and 2 in blocks 3 and 4, in sec. 29	$31,880
10 lots in Weber & Fisher's subdiv. on Dearborn street near Division	9,913
No. 336 Indiana street	10,335
2 brick stores on Kinzie street in block 3, Wolcott's addition	25,000
2 lots on SE. corner of Emma and Noble streets	650
Nos. 155, 157 and 159 West Madison street	7,000
Nos. 140 and 142 Carroll street	2,500
Lots 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in block 6, in Huntley's sub. in Pine Grove	2,000
4 lots in block 1, in James H. Rees' sub. in sec. 30, 39.14	1,200
Lots 14 in block 8, and 18 in block 12, in Frand's addition	760
10 lots on Indiana avenue between 23d and 24th streets	6,492
Knight's block on Dearborn street	55,000
4 lots in sec. ¼ sec. 20, 39.14	4,600
Lot on 18th street, in sw. ¼ sec. 22, 39.14	2,250
E ½ lot 2, block 42, original town	15,500
No. 14 State street	24,000
No. 134 Clark street	26,000
Total	$230,070

Court Record.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Hon. J. E. Gary, Judge, Common Law.*

No. 7482. Aldrich vs Akers. Dismissed.
1517. Ogden vs Ress. Judgment for plaintiff in ejectment and by agreement judgment set aside.
278. Sanderson vs Prescott. Motion for new trial overruled and judgment entered for plaintiff.

Chancery.

213. Wells et al vs Glenney et al. Dismissed.
436. Rutter vs Pitkin et al. Decree entered.
460. Flennery vs Flennery. Leave to defendant to file further and amended answer.

The Court has adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Hon. E. S. Williams, Judge.—Common Law.*

780. Vorpahl vs Brentano. Demurrer overruled and bail discharged, &c.
1212. Mallory vs The Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company. Motion to discharge bail denied.
758. Douglass vs Noblesdorf et al. Demurrer to declaration overruled, &c.
522. Griffith vs Lill. Motion for new trial overruled, &c.
930. Bassett vs Lounshedry. Motion to set aside judgment denied.
829. Cushing vs Same. Same.
485. Lynch vs Collins. Motion for new trial denied, &c.
1148. Lyon vs Coffey et al. Dismissed.
1083. Kimball vs Reed. Dismissed.
624. Haslan vs City of Chicago. Dismissed.
287. Biedenback vs Hartman et al. Demurrer to the last two counts sustained and overruled as to the first three, &c.
435. Price vs Dole et al. Judgment for defendants.
464. Hilliard vs Coit. Judgment for plaintiff.
245. Smith vs Conway. Same.
1190. Flanders et al vs Smith. Dismissed.

Chancery.

585. Holden vs Atkins et al. Decree.
630. Davis vs Boden et al. Leave to amend bill, &c.
490. Stricker vs Burbach et al. Final decree.
300. Chittenden et al vs Rogers et al. Dismissed.
[illegible]. Nicoll vs Mason et al. Referred to Master.
614. Shaughnessy vs Shaughnessy et al. Decree.
606. Miller vs Carter. Set for hearing on bill, &c.
676. Wilber vs Wilber et al. Injunction dissolved as to Balshaw, &c.
613. Taylor vs Taylor et al. Decree by consent, &c.
652. Steele vs Stow. Complainant excepts to the original and amended answers.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.—The trot advertised between "Quaker Boy," "Jim Rowell," "Harry Clay" and "Princess," came off on Saturday afternoon at the Driving Park as announced. The following summary will indicate the winning horse and the time made:

Summary.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK, Saturday, July 16, 1864.—Purse and stakes $300; mile heats, best three in five to wagon;

Peabody's br. g. "Quaker Boy"	2	1	3	1	1
Dimmick's bl. g. "Jim Rowell"	3	3	1	2	dist.
Champlin's bl. s. "Harry Clay"	4	2	2	3	dist.
Daniel's b. m. "Princess"	1	3	dist.		

Time.

Heat.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First	40	1:19	2:35½
Second	39	1:18	2:34½
Third	40	1:18	2:39½
Fourth	39½	1:18	2:37½
Fifth	39½	1:19	2:39½

EXCURSION TO ELGINVALE.—The Desplaines street M. E. Sunday School will make its annual pic-nic excursion to the above new and beautiful place of resort on the Lake Shore, over the Milwaukee railroad, next Thursday, the 21st. The cars will leave the Milwaukee depot at 9 o'clock a. m. Tickets for sale by the school. They will be at the depot and on the cars. Price for adults 50 cents. For children 25 cents.

Pension and Bounty Blanks.

For sale at the CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

The series is complete, and the forms are accurate, conforming in every respect to the instructions from the Pension Office. All the forms pertaining to an application are printed upon one sheet, embracing the Declaration of the Applicant, the Affidavits of Witnesses, the Certificates of the Magistrate, Power of Attorney, Clerk's Certificate, &c., &c., with ample blank spaces.

Application for Transfer of Pension.
Application for Prize Money.
Application of Widow or Mother for Payment of Pension.
Application of Invalid Pensioner for Payment of Pension.
Claim of Heirs for Arrears.
Claim for Horse and Equipment.
Commutation of Rations for Exchanged Prisoners of War.
Descriptive Rolls.
Disabled Soldier's Declaration for Bounty Money (Act of March 3, 1863.)
Father's Application for Bounty Money and Arrears.
Tri-Monthly Return of Recruiting Officer.
Commutation of Fuel and Quarters.
Guardian's Declaration of Minor Children for Bounty Money and Arrears.
Guardian's Declaration of Minor Children for Pension.
Guardian's Declaration of Orphan Sister for Pension.
Invalid Pension Claim.
Vouchers.
Discharges.
Clothing Receipt Rolls.
Enlistment Papers.
Abstract of Disbursements.

We send them POST PAID, at the rate of $1.00 per quire, upon the receipt of the money.

Address, TRIBUNE COMPANY,

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Young Men's Bible Class meets every Sabbath afternoon at 4 o'clock, at room No 15, Methodist Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. All are invited. Strangers are requested in particular to attend.

The open air service held last Sunday afternoon on Michigan avenue, was attended by a large and interested audience. Services will be held this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, in the open air, in the same place on Michigan avenue, in the neighborhood of Park Row. Prominent clergymen of the city are expected to be present and take part in the services.

A number of gentlemen will be ordained to the office of Ruling Presbyter in the North Presbyterian Church, this morning, and a discourse explanatory of that office and of Presbyterian government, delivered by the pastor elect. Hours of worship, 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. The public are invited to attend.

The funeral sermon of Mrs. Catherine Waller, recently deceased, will be preached by Rev. W. W. Harsha, in the South Presbyterian Church, corner Jackson street and Third avenue, this morning, at 10½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited. A service for the Jews will be held at this church to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Rev Mr. Harsha and Mr. E. C. Ryder, the converted Jew, will both address the audience. Subject: "The Restoration of the Jews."

The Sabbath morning services of the First Baptist Church Society, will be held in Bryan Hall this morning, at 10½ o'clock, for the last time. The evening service will be held in the lecture room of the new Presbyterian Church on Wabash avenue, the Trustees of that church having most generously granted the use of their house; and the First Baptist Church will probably continue to meet there until they are able to get into their new church edifice.

A meeting will be held in aid of the Freedmen this evening, in the Tabernacle Baptist Church—Rev. N. Colver, D. D. An address will be delivered by the President of the Society—Rev. James N. Gloucester (colored), who will be followed by Prof. W. H. Day (colored). A collection will be taken up at the close of the exercises.

The usual religious services will be held to-day at 10½ o'clock, in Desplaines street Methodist Episcopal Church. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. E. M. Boring. Subject for the evening: "The Evidences of a Future Existence."

Rev. Lyman N. Freeman, Rector of St. Stephen's Church—West Division—will supply the pulpit of Trinity Church during the absence of the Rector, Dr. Cummins. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

There will services as usual in Christ Church this morning, conducted by the Rector, Rev. C. E. Cheney. The afternoon services will be omitted for a few weeks. Sunday School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The illness of the popular pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. C. H. Fowler, has caused the services there to be somewhat irregular. The committee in charge of the pulpit have made arrangements for a supply which will be every way acceptable to the congregation. This morning at 10½ o'clock, Rev. L. Hitchcock will preach. Proper arrangements for the evening service will be announced in the morning.

Mr. E. D. Jones, of St. Louis, and Mr. Wilson, of Peoria, will speak at the Illinois street Mission this evening at 8 o'clock. The church is occupied on Sunday morning by the congregation of Rev. R. B. Tuttle. Strangers are invited. Sunday School at 9½ a. m.

Until the new chapel is built at Camp Douglas, divine service will be held in the barracks adjoining the rebel hospital, on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

The hour of service in the United States Hospital, on Eighteenth street, has been changed to 6 o'clock p. m.

Elder J. S. Sweeney will preach in the Christian Church, between Aberdeen and Rucker streets, to-day at 10½ a. m. and 8 p. m. All are invited. Subjects: "The Sacrificial Lamb," and "The Conversion of Young Children."

At Jefferson street M. E. Church there will be services at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 7½ in the evening, by the pastor, Rev. Robert Bentley. The discourse in the evening will be on "National Extravagance."

Rev. J. M. Ferris, formerly pastor of the Livingston Reformed Dutch Church, has returned to the city. That church being now closed for repairs and painting, the Rev. Mr. Ferris will preach this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the United Presbyterian Church, on Green street, between Madison and Monroe.

The First Free Will Baptist Society of this city will open their new Mission Chapel on Jackson, corner of Peoria streets, (west side) for public worship, to-day. President E. B. Fairfield, of Hillsdale College, Mich., will preach at 10½ a. m. and 8 p. m. Sabbath School at 3 p. m. The public are cordially invited to be present. Seats free.

Rev. Calvin Fairbank will deliver a lecture in Bryan Hall this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in which he will give a history of his being kidnapped in Indiana by slaveholders from Kentucky, and carried into the latter State, and after trial on a charge of assisting a slave girl to escape, sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. He will relate the horrible treatment he received at the hands of the "chivalry" for almost thirteen years.

S. J. Finney will lecture in Metropolitan Hall on Sunday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 8 P. M. Morning Subject—The Functions of the Spiritual Philosophy. Evening Subject—The Evidences of the Existence and Capacities of the Human Soul. Seats free to all.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Any person knowing the whereabouts of Melissa M. Campbell, wife of E. C. Campbell, formerly of Grayson county, Texas, will do a favor by referring her to his advertisement in another column. jy18-n169-1t

☞ The Hardware and Furniture Trade are directed to notice the advertisement of J. W. Fiske & Co., New York. july18-n166-1t

South Side Union League.—This Council will hold a meeting on Monday (18th inst.) evening, at Warner Hall. Officers will be elected, and other important business will be done. Every member is requested to be there.

Lumber Inspectors.—A meeting of Lumber Inspectors will be held on Monday evening, 18th inst. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

Union Meeting at Evanston.—Mr. Arnold will address his constituents at Evanston, this (Monday) evening, at 8 p. m. Hon. Geo. C. Bates will also address the meeting.

Pic Nic.—Second annual pic nic to be given by the French Mutual Aid Society at Hause's Park, on Monday, the 18th inst. Cars leave the Galena depot at 8:30 a. m. Music by the Light Guard Band. Refreshments of all kinds to be had on the ground also plenty of amusements. Tickets for the round trip, 50 cents, for sale by all members of the Society and at the Depot in the morning before time of leaving. jy17-n56-2t

How Many Little Sufferers are wasting away from the effects of Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint, and kindred diseases? And yet a remedy sure, prompt and thorough, readily administered, and entirely safe, with a reputation established by its merit, and maintained over the whole country for a series of years, can be readily obtained in Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam.—Why not give it a trial? Sold by druggists everywhere. July18-n163-2t-M-W-S

To the Ladies.—Owing to the considerable demand, and a constantly increasing application by the ladies of Chicago at the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Rooms, for fine stitching of every kind to be done upon the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, a department has been organized at the Company's Sales Rooms, 106 Lake street, to relieve and execute such orders hereafter *quickly* and *neatly*. jy15-n70-3t

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. jy2-m204-3m

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at the office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall. je10-h640-tf

Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Telegraph Institute.—The largest institution of the kind in the world! Thirty-five telegraph instruments in constant use. Address

BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

jy2-m348-1m DAW

Commercial Postscript.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

[Telegraphed Exclusively to the Chicago Tribune.]

CLOSING DAY.

ALBANY, Saturday Evening, July 16, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market was more active to-day, without, however, any improvement in prices. The average quality of the cattle is extremely low, lower than for any other week in many months past. Total receipts for the week 3,986, and a couple of hundred head less than last week. But estimating the beef on sale instead of the number of cattle, and the deficiency as compared with last market day is scarcely less than one thousand head. There are no choice extra fat steers in, and comparatively few first quality or good extras. The decline on this description is not more than ¼@½c, while the great preponderance of light thin grass fed stocks has depressed prices of inferior grades ½@¾c per lb. There was but one sale as high as 9½c, for 44 strong, heavy Kentucky, by Charles Fowler, averaging 1460 lbs. Three or four Illinois droves brought 9c, and the remainder of sales ranged from 8¾c down to 4c. About 1,206 have been taken for Brighton.

SHEEP—Are scarce and prices higher. Receipts for week, 1,400. One drove averaging 92 lbs brought 7¼c ₩ lb.

HOGS—The heavy decline in pork has unsettled the market, and no sales are reported to-day. Yesterday one or two droves of good corn fed changed hands at 10@10½c. Receipts, 11,340; shipped to New York, 9,900.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, [illegible]

TOBACCO—Prices [illegible] $15.00; common shipping [illegible]; medium do $21.00@23.00 [illegible] change in manufactured [illegible]

FLOUR—Flat, with [illegible] country XX at $11.00 [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible] in store, and 117 sacks [illegible] sacks white at $1.[illegible] and yellow at $1.[illegible] mixed at $1.31. Oats [illegible] 108 sacks at 94½ ₩ [illegible]

WHISKY—Sales of [illegible] 25 brls at $1.[illegible] $1.76.

GROCERIES—More quiet. Coffee is slightly dull at 50@57c; sugar is steady [illegible] at $1.10@1.15 ₩ gallon.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, [illegible]

FLOUR—Holders [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible] Sales, 37,000 bu on [illegible] noon some 17,000 bu [illegible] Oats lower but upward [illegible] Rye and barley not [illegible] The wheat market closed this evening at $2.[illegible] $2.16 for No 2 do. [illegible] a range of $1.12@[illegible] No 2 spring.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, [illegible]

FLOUR—After the [illegible] looked better, but [illegible] Small sales were made [illegible]

WHISKY—No change [illegible] $1.70.

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible] assumed a more settled [illegible] 1.65. Corn dull; sales [illegible] ed. Oats—12,000 bu [illegible]

GROCERIES—Market [illegible] is quoted at 50@[illegible] fined at 23@25c. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Nominal [illegible] though all articles [illegible]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, [illegible]

COTTON—Quiet [illegible] $1.62@1.65 for middling [illegible]

FLOUR—State and [illegible] higher; $11.35@[illegible] extra round hoop [illegible] brands at $11.50 [illegible]

WHISKY—A shade [illegible] $1.81 for Western [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible]

Spring; $1.48 for Milwaukee Club; $1.46 for No 1 Milwaukee; $1.46@1.48 for Winter red Western. Corn heavy and lower; $1.17@1.18 for new mixed Western. Oats heavy; [illegible] for Western.

PETROLEUM—Active with sales of several cargoes. Crude for export, [illegible]; refined in bond, [illegible]; refined free nominal at [illegible].

WOOL—Quiet but rather more steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher and closed more active at $38.50 for mess; [illegible] for new do, the latter price on check in two days; $[illegible] for prime; and [illegible] for prime mess. Mess beef dull and unchanged at [illegible]. Lard firmer at [illegible].

N. Y. Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Saturday, July 16.

Money is active and firm at 7@8.

Sterling exchange dull—109½ for gold.

Gold more active and firmer, opening at 270½, declining to 268¼, advancing to 261, and closing dull at 2[illegible].

Total exports of specie to day, $245,720.

Government stocks dull and drooping. U. S. 6's '81 coup, 102½@104; 7-30 Treasury notes, Feb. and Aug., 104½.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 16, 1864.

FLOUR—Firmer.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer. No. 1 Chicago spring, $1.[illegible]@2 18; No 1 Milwaukee spring is held at $2.[illegible]. Corn quiet, but firm. No. 2, $1.23. Oats dull at 93c. No. 1 Chicago held at 95c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.[illegible]

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull. To New York—Wheat, 18c; corn, 16c; oats, 11c.

LAKE IMPORTS—7,600 brls flour, 124,300 bu wheat, 77,300 bu corn, 27,800 bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—2,942 brls flour, 86,150 bu wheat, 183,500 bu corn, 42,500 bu oats.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, July 16th, 1864.

FLOUR—Unsettled.

GRAIN—Wheat, unsettled and quiet; No 1 Spring held at $2.50; no sales. Corn firm, and No 1 held at $1.38; sales small, lots $1.67½. Other grains scarce and quotations nominal.

FREIGHTS—Canal Freights unchanged; Flour 37; Wheat 13; Corn 11½; to New York.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 16, 1864.

FLOUR—Very heavy. Sales Howard street superfine at $11.00; extra at $11.50.

PROVISIONS—Drooping.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.70@1.75.

GRAIN—None in the market.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday Evening, July 16.

Trade at a stand still.

FLOUR—Declining tendency and small sales.

GRAIN—Wheat, red at $2.45@2.50, and white at $2.60@2.65; Corn dull; sales of yellow at $1.70. Oats very dull at 95c.

WHISKY—Dull and lower, nominally $1.70.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; sales of Crude at 54@55c; Refined in bond 85@86c; do free 95@96c.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, July 16—1 P. M.

CLEARED—Wm. Lasalle, 30,981 ft lumber, 7,750 lath.

ARRIVED—Resolute, Athens, 60 yds rubble stone; S F Gale, Athens, 45 yds dimension stone; E Burnham, Prison, 73 yds rubble stone; Republican, Morris, 130 tons coal; Montauk, Lockport, 6,500 bu oats.

BRIDGEPORT, Saturday, July 16—6 P. M.

CLEARED—Frill, Morris; S. A. Douglas No. 1, Seneca, 70,000 ft lumber, 5000 lath, 30 brls hydraulic lime; Johnstown, Lasalle; Ottawa, Ottawa; Resolute Athens; Advance No. 2, Athens; Adams No. 2, Joliet, 45 cords tan bark; Marietta, Kankakee Feeder, 25,000 ft lumber; Wave, Lockport; Wing & Wing, Joliet; Ericsson, Ottawa.

ARRIVED—None.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, July 16, 1864.

UP—Propellers Richmond, Racine, Sun; brig Powhatan; schooners Cooper, Senator Foote, Hinchman, Emmet, Star of the North.

DOWN—Bark Monitor. Wind south.

FROM DETROIT.

Marine Items—The Steamer Illinois—Lumber Trade—Weather Bound—Drowned.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, July 15, 1864.

MARINE ITEMS.

Marine items in this locality for some time past have been unusually scarce, and aside from one or two important items, are of but little moment.

THE STEAMER ILLINOIS.

Intelligence reached here a day or two since that a disaster had befel the steamer Illinois, of the Lake Superior line, at Eagle River, and that in all probability she would become a total loss. Up to the present writing, we are in possession of no facts positive as to her real situation. It appears that while coming out of the above port a few days since, being, as is alleged, to the westward of the channel, she struck a reef on which she finally fetched up, and in a short time sunk. The after part of the boat in the locality of the gangway, rests on the reef, while the forward end lies sunk in about twenty feet of water. Since last advices from that point, a heavy northwest gale has taken place, which, it is generally believed, has destroyed her. On the reception of the news here, a reliable wrecking tug, with steam pumps, was immediately dispatched to her relief. The arrival of the next steamer from that locality, which is the Iron City, will doubtless furnish complete particulars as to whether she may be recovered or not.

LUMBER TRADE.

A large number of vessels recently in the grain trade are now engaged in this locality in freighting lumber and staves, which at the present are paying fair profits—others have gone into the timber trade between Detroit and Clayton, N. Y.

WEATHER BOUND.

The brig Banner and bark Invincible have been lying weather bound for the past twelve hours, some five miles below this city, there being no tugs at hand to take them on. It is presumed they will be able to proceed on their voyage this evening.

DROWNED.

A seaman by the name of Patrick Sheyhan was drowned from the brig Banner, while on the passage up from Buffalo. He was engaged in setting up one of the back stays, and at the time was putting on a racking, when he lost his hold and fell overboard. Every possible effort was made to save him but without avail. He was mate of the vessel, and resided in Chicago. Patrick Poley, a deck hand on board the propeller Acme, was lost overboard from that steamer on Wednesday, some eight miles above St. Clair river, on Lake Huron. He was a resident of Batavia, N. Y. J. W. H.

DIED.

In this city, on the 16th inst., SAMUEL, infant son of Wirt Dexter, of this city.

In this city, CARRIE NORTH, infant daughter of Joel D., and Julia P. Harvey, died on Saturday morning, 16th inst., at their residence, 822 North Lasalle-st.

In this city, July 16th, 1864, LOTTIE, infant daughter of J. B. and L. E. Lamkin.

Funeral from 389 Wabash avenue to-day, July 17th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

In this city, July 16th, 1864, LOUIS WILSON, son of Louis and Phoebe G. Wahl, aged 1 year, 2 months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, the 18th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of his parents, on Calumet avenue, near Twenty sixth st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Railroad Time Table.

	Depart.	Arrive.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.		
Mail Passenger	*10:00 a.m.	*3:15 a.m.
Evening Express	*5:00 p.m.	*11:35 a.m.
Night Express	*9:30 p.m.	*6:15 p.m.
GALENA DIVISION C. & N. W. RAILWAY—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.		
Fulton Passenger	9:45 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Fulton Passenger	9:15 p.m.	1:35 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	9:30 a.m.	3:25 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	10:00 p.m.	3:10 a.m.
Rockford Passenger	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p.m.	8:50 a.m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Detroit Express	*6:30 a.m.	*12:30 a.m.
Detroit Express	*6:00 p.m.	*8:45 a.m.
Detroit Express	*10:00 p.m.	*6:15 p.m.
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)		
Morning Express	*6:30 a.m.	*3:15 p.m.
Night Express	†6:00 p.m.	†8:45 a.m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	*6:30 a.m.	*3:15 p.m.
Evening Express	*6:00 p.m.	*12:30 p.m.
Night Express	*10:00 p.m.	*6:45 a.m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	*6:30 a.m.	*8:45 a.m.
Night Express, via Adrian	*10:00 p.m.	*12:15 p.m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Mail and Accommodation	*4:40 a.m.	*2:10 p.m.
Day Express	*6:30 a.m.	*6:10 p.m.
Mail Express	*9:00 p.m.	*9:10 p.m.
Night Express	†10:10 p.m.	†8:45 a.m.
Cin. & Louisville Express	*10:00 p.m.	*8:45 a.m.
(Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.)		
Leave Pittsburg	1:00 a.m.	4:25 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
" Harrisb'g	1:20 p.m.	2:45 a.m.	2:35 a.m.
Arrive Philadel.	5:30 p.m.	6:50 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
" N. York, via Allenton		....	1:55 p.m.
" N. York, via Philadel.	10:05 p.m.	12:05 m.	2:55 p.m.
" Baltimore	5:40 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	11:35 a.m.
" Wash'ton	9:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:40 p.m.	8:10 a.m.
(For Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:40 p.m.	8:10 a.m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:15 a.m.	*8:00 p.m.
Night Passenger	†9:30 p.m.	*7:00 a.m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*5:15 p.m.	*8:40 a.m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:35 a.m.	*7:45 a.m.
" " "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p.m.
" " "	*4:00 p.m.	*5:20 p.m.
" " "	*6:15 p.m.	*7.30 p.m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express	9:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:15 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
Mendota Accommodation	5:15 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Express Mail	9:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
Night Express	9:00 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a.m.	4:50 p.m.
Night Express	9:15 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	5:10 p.m.	9:40 a.m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	10:00 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Waukegan Accommodation	5:30 p.m.	8:40 a.m.
Evanston Special	2:30 p.m.	4:35 p.m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Excursions.

NORTH STAR MISSION
WILL HAVE THEIR
Fourth Annual Pic-Nic
AT EVANSTON,
Tuesday, July 19th, 1864.

Adult's Ticket, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

Cars leave Milwaukee Railroad Depot at 9 A. M. Refreshments for sale at the Grove. jy17-n159-3t

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
THE THIRD ANNUAL PIC-NIC.

This Pic-Nic is in aid of the St. George's Society.

It will take place on the 3d of August at DES PLAINES STATION.

Vaas & Dean's Band will be in attendance. All old English Sports will be allowed on the grounds. First-class cars will leave the Northwestern Depot. Laugh and grow fat is the order of the day. Tickets, 75 cents for the round trip. jy17-n127-3t

1864. GRAND 1864.
PLEASURE EXCURSIONS
TO
LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Splendid Side Wheel Steamers
PLANET and MICHIGAN

Will make regular and reliable trips during the season, leaving Howe's Dock, first east of Rush street Bridge, as follows, at 7 P. M.

PLANET, CAPT. BEN. WILKINS.		MICHIGAN, CAPT. GEORGE DAVIS.	
Tuesday	July 5.	Friday	July 1.
Monday	July 18.	Friday	July 15.
Friday	July 29.	Monday	Aug. 1.
Wednesday	Aug. 10.	Tuesday	Aug. 16.
Wednesday	Aug. 24.	Wednesday	Aug. 31.
Tuesday	Sept. 6.	Wednesday	Sept. 14.
Saturday	Sept. 17.	Tuesday	Sept. 27.
Friday	Sept. 30.	Friday	Oct. 7.
Thursday	Oct. 13.	Friday	Oct. 21.
Wednesday	Oct. 26.		
Thursday	Nov. 8.		

To those seeking health and pleasure the trip to Lake Superior exceeds that of all others, comprising a distance of some 2,000 miles, in which distance the boats make landings at thirty four different points of interest. A good Band of Music will accompany the boat. For further information apply to

F. A. HOWE, Jr., Agent, Chicago.
H. S. DAVIS, Milwaukee.

jy8-m444-30t tbp

Estrayed.

STRAYED—Or stolen from the stable 227 South Clark street, one brown mare, seven years old, star in forehead, well built and about fourteen hands high. Any one returning said mare to 271 South Wells street, will be suitably rewarded. jy16-n167-3t

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Second week of the sterling Comedian, from the Boston Museum,

MR. WM. WARREN,

Universally acknowledged as the first Comedian of the age, supported by the best company in the West.

MONDAY and every evening until further notice, the celebrated Museum Comedy, written expressly for Mr. Warren by Dr. J. S. Jones, of Boston, entitled

SILVER SPOON.

Jefferson S. Batkins, member from Cranberry Centre .... Mr. WM. WARREN.

Each evening the popular Danseuse, M'LLE AUGUSTA, in a GRAND DANCE.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD & CO., Proprietors and Managers.
A. D. BRADLEY, Director of Amusements.

MONDAY EVENING, July 18th,
BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN DILLON.

The elegant Comedy of
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

Ruy Gomez .... Mr. F. Aiken
Duchess de Torrenueve .... Mrs. Ferris

GRAND DANCE .... JENNIE HIGHT,
Her first appearance in eight weeks.

To be followed by the Drama of
IRELAND AS IT WAS.

Ragged Pat (with song) .... John Dillon

To conclude with the Farce of
THE COLONEL'S INQUEST.

Pythagoras Snooks .... Mr. Dillon

Tuesday, the great Drama of THE DRUNKARD or THE FALLEN SAVED.

The great Drama of THE DUKE'S MOTTO will soon be produced.

NOW ON EXHIBITION,
PILATE'S COURT; or, The Trial of Christ,

Consisting of twenty life-sized figures in wax, from Madam Tussaud's great Gallery, London.

VARIETY THEATRE,

115 and 117 Dearborn street.

G. M. CHADWICK & CO., Proprietors and Managers
T. L. FITCH, Acting and Stage Manager.

Engagement of
MR. LEW SIMMONS,

The celebrated Banjoist and Ethiopian Comedian.

MISS ANNIE AND WARREN BORDWELL,
MISS EMMA AND EDITH WHITING,
MISS HATTIE HINKLEY,
MR. PETE LEE

The company now comprises
25 STAR PERFORMERS. 25

Doors open at 7¾. Performance commences at 8¼. SCALE OF PRICES:—Parquette, 25 cts; Dress Circle, 25 cts; Private Boxes, $3.00. Single seats in Boxes, 50 cents.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st.

SUPERIOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PICTURES,
BOOKS, CIGARS, PLATED WARE, &C.,

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, July 22d, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, a general assortment of well kept Household Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Stoves Crockery, Oval French Plate Mirror, Paintings, Engravings, and Standard Books.

Also—8,500 Cigars.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, best quality—fine Castors, with Cut Bottles, Ice Pitchers, Ice Urn, Tea and Coffee Pots, Water sets, three pieces, Tea Sets, Goblets, Mugs, Ivory Handled Plated Knives, Spoons, Forks, &c. Also—Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Waiter Pitchers, Call Bells, &c.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

jy17-n193-6t

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Local and Traveling Agents to sell an article at a profit of 100 per cent. Forty-seven have been sold for one township in two weeks at a profit of $150. Call at 147 South Clark street, room 14, or send 25 cents to Drawer 6267, Chicago, Ill. P. S.—Capital required from $15 to $100. jy16-n153-3t

WANTED—Employment. $75 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich. jy15-n45-6t

WANTED—Agents for Schmucker's History of the Rebellion—(English and German.) Two volumes now ready, completing the history to the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The engravings are by Sartain. This work is now too well and favorably known to need comment. Also agents for the popular agency book, Chronicles of the Rebellion, by Dr. Scott, of Memphis. A humorous and highly interesting work, on which agents are remarkably successful. Price $1.50. Send for circulars and full particulars to C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 113 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. jy14-n13-10t

WANTED—Agents. Young ladies can sell hundreds of Briggs' Glass Marking Pens, for marking all fabrics without a preparation, even Hose and Towelling. They cannot spatter or corrode. Sample mailed on receipt of 25 cents—retail price. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. jy9-m426-1m

WANTED—Agents. Exclusive territory given to sell Life, Speeches and Administration of President Lincoln, by Joseph H. Barrett. This book only sold by Agents—cannot be had at any book store in the country. Sample sent on receipt of retail price—$1.25. Circulars and terms sent by R. R. LANDON, General Agent, at Chicago, Ill., for the Northwest. jy5-m425-1m

WANTED—500 Agents to sell the New Book, THE TANNER BOY; OR, LIFE OF LIEUT. GEN. U. S. GRANT. Disabled and wounded soldiers can sell hundreds of them. Sample book mailed free on receipt of $1.25, retail price of book. R. R. LANDON, wholesale agent, 88 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. jy5-m77-1m

WANTED—$80 per month! I want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell my EVERLASTING PENCILS, ORIENTAL BURNERS, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent FREE. Address JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Maine. my1-e128-3m

For Sale

FOR SALE—A first class Confectionary, with a fine Ice Cream Saloon attached well located and doing a good business. A rare chance for any person with a limited capital. For particulars address Post Office Box 481, Chicago, Ill. jy17 n182-6t

FOR SALE—Ship Elevator Machinery, taking out of Walker, Brownson & Co's Elevator: three full sets of elevators, 18 inch belts, and 14 inch cups, with shafting, pulleys and scales, &c. &c., all in good order. JOHN T. NOYES, 30 Furnishing House, 28 Market street. jy17-n171-3t

FOR SALE—A Black Pony, perfectly gentle, suitable for a lady or child to saddle or harness. Inquire at the Jervis House, corner of Sherman and Van Buren streets, Chicago. jy17 n179-3t

FOR SALE—Cheap, two second hand boilers, in good repair, 24 feet long, 40 in diameter, two 15 inch flues, each fire front and grates complete. Price $1,500 each. Apply to HORACE REED, 37 North Canal street, Chicago. jy15-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—The undersigned offer for sale cheap a roan horse, perfectly city broke, (sold for want of use.) ELKINS & MERRILL, 16 Pomeroy's Building, South Water street. jy17-n139-3

FOR SALE—A span of genteel family Horses, perfectly broke and gentle in harness and saddle, six and seven years old, and very well matched. Must be sold within ten days, as the owner is obliged to go East. Inquire at 75 West Lake street. jy16-n137-3t

FOR SALE—A first class low pressure Steam Engine, cylinder 26x70 inches, all complete and in good order. Address PALMER & PLAMONDON, Mill Furnishers, Chicago, or P. O. Box 46, Delhi, Iowa.

FOR SALE—A Grocery and Fruit Store—location one of the best in this city—now doing a fine business. Capital required, $1,500. Apply on the premises, 274 State street. jy16 n147-3t

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures and good will of a Millinery Store, established fourteen years, and doing a splendid business. Will be sold at a great bargain. Apply on the premises, 109 Randolph street, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. jy16-n145-3t MISS E. C. LLOYD.

FOR SALE—An A No. 1 Photograph Gallery and fixtures, doing a good business. To any person having the greenbacks this is a first rate chance to make money. Poor health is the cause for wishing to sell. For particulars address G. H. WATSON, Niles, Mich., Box 153. jy14-m873-6t

FOR SALE—I have one of the best Stereoscopic Shows in the country. Just the thing to travel to political meetings and fairs. Packs all in a trunk nicely for carrying on cars or boat. Is all in running order—have been running it this summer. Two hundred dollars will buy it. For particulars address IRA BROWN, Post Office Box 324, Chicago, Illinois. jy14-n5-1w

FOR SALE—Cheap, the schooner rigged boat S. A. Hobson, 30 feet long, 8 feet 6 inches beam, and 3½ deep. Can be seen opposite Harrison street, West Side. Apply to CHAS. COPPERS, 27 Kinzie street, or address P. O. Box 2351, Chicago. jy14-m889-3t

FOR SALE.—Cheap. The lease, stock, good will and fixtures of a first class bakery, now doing a profitable and rapidly increasing business. The reason for selling is that the parties wish to leave the city. Address "H. K. W." Box 6617, P. O. jy13-m836-1w

FOR SALE—The largest Drug Store in one of the largest cities in this State is offered for sale, as the proprietors wish to retire. This is a chance seldom offered. The business is one of the best in the city, and will allow a profit of twenty to twenty five thousand dollars a year. For particulars inquire at SHIPMAN & GOODRIDGE, 38 So. Water street. jy12 m828-1w

FOR SALE—The splendid little schooner Whip. She is in excellent order for any business, class B 1, carries 60,000 feet lumber, and draws but 6 feet of water. She will be sold cheap for cash. For further particulars apply to J. B. SCOTT, No. 4 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Michigan. jy11-m816-1w

FOR SALE—A No. 1 Saloon and Fixtures, doing a first rate business. Any person with $800 this is a first rate chance to make money. The owner has business East that causes his desire to sell. Apply on the premises, No. 212 West Randolph street, Chicago jy11-m809-1w

To Rent.

TO RENT—Two furnished and three unfurnished rooms at 228 South Clark st., without board. jy17 n181-3t

TO RENT—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, without board, for lodging; also one suit of front rooms with two large closets, for gentleman and wife, with use of parlor, at 161 State street. jy16-n126-3t

TO RENT—The store and basement 232 Lake street. Apply to WILLIAM C. DOW, 51 Clark street. jy13 n860 3t

TO RENT—Chambers in Cobb's New Block, corner of Lake street and Michigan avenue. Will be ready for occupancy about August 15th. Apply to H. & H. B. WHITEMORE & CO. 87 Lake street. jy15-n68-9

TO RENT—Store and basement on Randolph street, between Wells and Lasalle streets. W. H. SAMPSON, Real Estate Agent, No 3 Metropolitan Hall. jy13-m841-1w

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A Steam Flour Mill, large substantial building, four run stone, grinds 200 to 300 barrels per day, machinery nearly new, excellent facilities for obtaining wheat, barrels, fuel and labor, also for the sale and shipment of flour, feed, &c. Price, $10,000—one-half can remain on mortgage. CROWELL & CO., Racine, Wis. jy16 n29-1w

Boarding.

BOARDING.—I want a comfortable room in a private family or boarding house (South Side) for myself and wife, permanent board. Will exchange references. Address "T R E," Post Office Box 2617. jy17-n161-1t

BOARDING—A business man wants board and rooms as convenient as may be to the river at Harrison street. Address, for three days, "BUSINESS," Post Office Box 4179. jy17-n121-3t

BOARDING.—Furnished room for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board, at 43 Michigan avenue. jy17-n173-1t MRS. FORREST.

BOARDING.—Several desirable suits and single rooms, furnished and unfurnished, can be had with board at fair prices at St. Cloud Hotel, 121 and 123 Franklin-st. jy16-n[illegible]

BOARDING.—A young gentleman desires board in a private Catholic family where the comforts of a home may be found. Best of references can be given. Address "A," Tribune office. jy15-n[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—Immediately, a house with ten or twelve rooms, furnished or unfurnished. South Side preferred. Address Post Office Box 2[illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, by two ladies, a good sized furnished front chamber with privilege of parlor, within twenty minutes walk of the Post Office. Best of references given. Address, stating terms, P. O. Box 2[illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—A House. I want to rent a neat Cottage of five or six rooms on the West Side, handy to the cars. Please address stating terms and location, "J L W," Post Office Box [illegible] jy17-n178-3t

WANTED—To rent one or two rooms, partly furnished, small cooking stove included, and within fifteen minutes walk of the Court House. Good references can be given if required. Address C. BRITAIN, Tribune office. jy17-n170-3t

WANTED—An experienced clerk in a forwarding house. Good wages and steady employment to a competent person. Address for three days, Post Office Drawer 6156, giving age and reference.

WANTED.—A single gentleman can find a room and a pleasant home in a private home, where there are but few boarders. Address with full name and reference, "[illegible]" Tribune office. jy17-n[illegible]

WANTED—A situation as clerk or shipping clerk in a forwarding house or railroad depot, by a man of several years experience. Apply by letter to "A B," Chicago Post Office. jy17 n134-3t

WANTED.—Any gentleman wishing to invest $700 and his time in a business that will net him $2,000 a year, is invited to call at the State Street Laundry, 213 State street, on Monday, July 18th, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, to see whether the opportunity there offered will suit him. jy17-n[illegible]

WANTED.—A partner with two or three thousand dollars capital, to take an interest in the liquor business in an established house on South Water street. Address P. O. Office Box 728. jy17-n[illegible]

WANTED—A partner with from $8,000 to $10,000 in the real estate business. A good business already established. For particulars call at Room 11, No. 98 Washington street, or address Post Office Drawer 5843, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—I want to buy a good English Saddle; a good side saddle; a good Rockaway; a good single Phaeton Buggy and a good harness. P. O. Box 180. [illegible]

WANTED—By a small family, a first-class cook, washer and ironer. None without good city references need apply. Apply at 569 Wabash avenue. [illegible]

WANTED—Carpenters and laborers who understand handling timber, to work on the Chicago Lake Tunnel Crib. [illegible] GOWEN, Contractors. [illegible]

WANTED—Ten men and seven girls to go to Michigan. Apply at Mrs. PRATT'S Intelligence Office, 136 South Clark street, where help of every description, with good city references, for city and country can be obtained. Address with stamp Box 1830. [illegible]

WANTED—By a young gentleman 28 years of age, fine looking, and well educated, would like to open a correspondence with a lady, from 18 to 25 years of age, she must be good looking and from a respectable family. Object mutual improvement to matrimony. Address [illegible] FARINO, Chicago Post Office. [illegible]

WANTED—A Wet Nurse. The child to be taken to the house of the nurse. Apply immediately at 71 Monroe st. Also wanted, a man and a boy to work on a farm. Apply at [illegible] 71 Monroe street, MRS. BALKAM'S [illegible] Office. jy17-n[illegible]

WANTED—A good Coffin Maker. Apply at 38 Lasalle street. [illegible]

WANTED—A Baker. One who understands all branches can find steady employment at 319 South Clark street. [illegible]

WANTED—To let with board, a pleasant front room suitable for two gentlemen. Inquire at 19 Adams-st. [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply with references, at 59 North Carpenter street. [illegible]

WANTED—By a lady whose husband is at the war, and a stranger in the city, a room in a private family. South side preferred. Address Box 4126. [illegible]

WANTED—A House of six or eight rooms, in a good location. [illegible]

WAN[illegible] [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

FOR SA[illegible] [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—Between Lake street [illegible]

LOST—Saturday afternoon [illegible]

LOST—[illegible]

LOST—Somewhere between [illegible]

LOST—At the Pic-Nic [illegible]

LOST—Ten Dollars [illegible]

LOST—$300 Reward [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUN

DAILY TRI-WEEKLY AND

Office, No. 51 Clark St

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRI

Daily, delivered in city (per week)
" " (per quarter)
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 month
Tri-Weekly, per year
Weekly, single subscribers (6 mo's $1.0
" 4 copies
" 15 copies
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter-up club

☞ Money in Registered Letters ma per risk.

☞ The remittance for clubs must, be made at one time.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," C

Chicago Trib

MONDAY, JULY 18, 186

THE NEWS.

The splendid army under Gen. moves steadily forward into Georg last difficult natural barrier which tween Sherman and Atlanta—the C chee river has been passed without appears that the infallible experim flank movement not only resulted the main body of the enemy awa capturing a detachment of some thr thousand rebels that failed to move lanta is next to Richmond the m tant city in Secessia. It is the fo military system of Georgia, and th numerous army factories, foundries, shops and mills, and contains ab inhabitants. We presume that S army has laid seige to Atlanta by if the rebels have made a stand the our army has got out of the moun south of the Kenesaw ridge, Sherm will be able to reap the fruits of it ority of numbers over the enem ston's forces are known to num 46,000 men. Sherman is strong hold on the front and attack h flank at the same time. can force Johnston's army a pitched battle he will de After Atlanta falls he may move ea Augusta and Savannah, while S Rousseau's columns march on Mo and Mobile. The campaign in Geor flattering. We wish that of Gran ginia was getting along as well. doubtedly made the harder task by mination of the enemy to risk e else and save their capital. We h the first sought to impress upo ou the gravity of the task set before G will be by far the best frame of mind to receive and act upon either issue come. The military authorities at ton accepting it, will keep conti creasing the volume of our armies, people understanding it, will sus Government in whatever measures necessary to carry on [illegible] We o'd in this conflict not to b gi to un that it will tax every energy of thi and require all patience, earnestness titude to crush this rebellion, and so will be worth a million times its Men we must have, more men, or paign will wilt and dwindle midw if we do not now find great an blows on the enemy, pausing in swing because more power is nee shall be glad to chronicle the draft a and count every day lost fifty, which by a timid and [illegible]

SAFETY FILM